The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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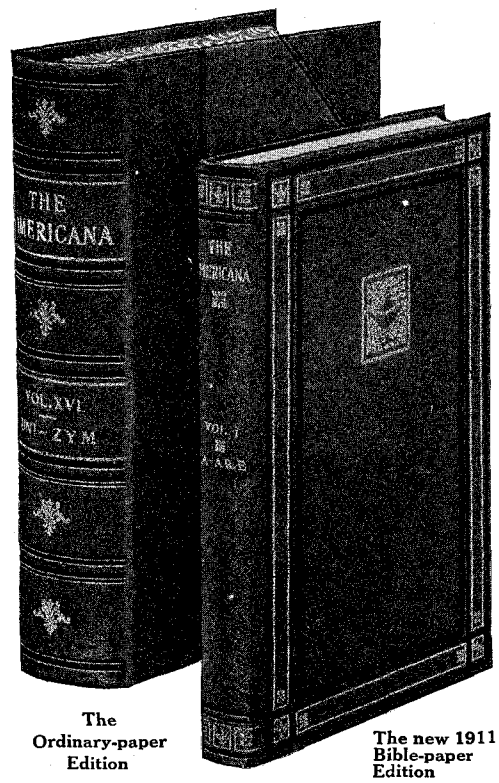

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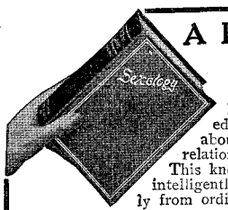

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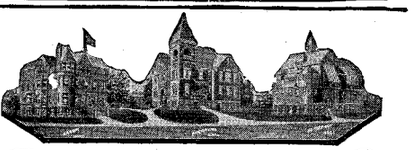

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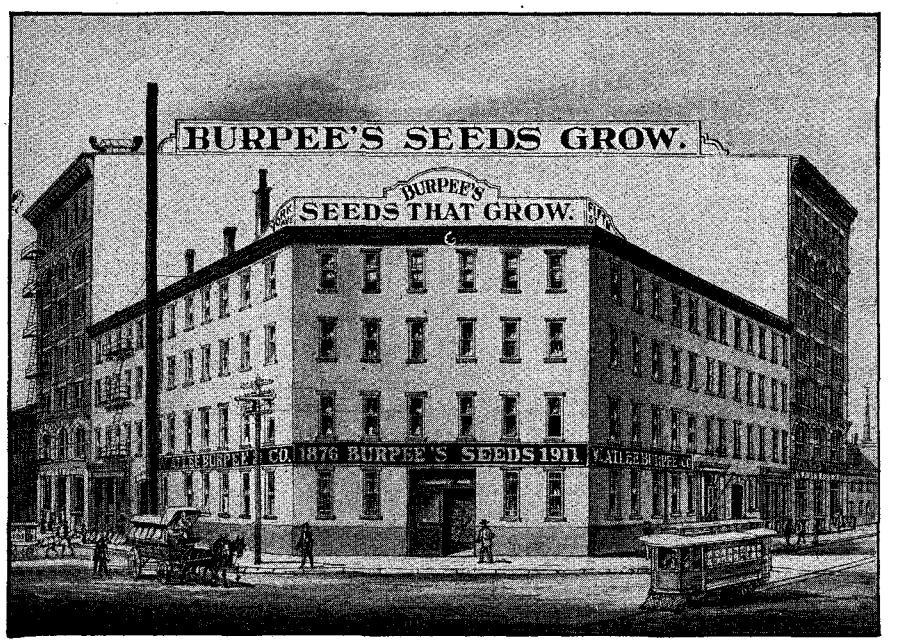

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These Six Superb Spencers are shown *painted from nature* and fully described on *pages 110 and 111* of BURPEE'S ANNUAL FOR 1911. Purchased separately they would cost 65 cts., but **all six packets,** with Leaflet on Culture, will be mailed for **only 25 cts.; five collections for $1.00.**

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

MOTIVES OF THE "INSURGENT" LEAGUE

THE WATERS of political speculation were violently agitated on January 23 by the launching of the National Progressive Republican League, which glided unheralded from its ways in the national capital. While this new political craft is avowedly a sort of pilot boat to guide popular legislation past the dangerous reefs of private interest, there are many who claim to discover in its lines sinister suggestions of a piratical purpose. Thus its sponsors loom before the eyes of the ultra-regular St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) as "Republican insurrectos," "rebels," and "bolters," whose purpose is "to defeat the Taft program of legislation, discredit the Taft Administration, and bring forward a new man with a new program and new ideals in 1912." "It should be called the National Party-Busters' League," indignantly exclaims the Paterson *Call* (Rep.), since "its ulterior object is to break up the old Republican party." Spokesmen for the league, however, declare these charges to be baseless, and explain that they sail under the old Republican banner, that their object is "the promotion of popular government and progressive legislation," and that they have no intention of "promoting the political fortunes of any man or men." The league "is not intended as an expression of opposition to President Taft in any sense," insists Senator Bristow. Yet most of the editors seem to share the opinion of the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), that, whatever may be its intention, the new organization will have the effect of crystallizing whatever anti-Taft sentiment there is in the Republican party, and the papers which have reached us thus far have been pretty uniformly critical of the new organization. Friends of the league will no doubt be heard from later.

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PRESIDENT OF THE PROGRESSIVES.

Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon. He has fought successfully in his own State for direct primaries, the initiative, referendum, and recall. He was the leading advocate of a "second elective term" for Colonel Roosevelt in 1908. It is said that Senator Bourne, Gifford Pinchot, and Charles R. Crane are able and willing to finance the new movement.

The declaration of principles with which the new league makes its bow is signed by nine Senators, six Governors, thirteen Representatives, and others, not in office, whose names are nevertheless prominent in national affairs. Among the officers and members of the executive committee we find the names of Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, Representative George W. Norris, of Nebraska, Governor Osborn, of Michigan, Charles R. Crane, Gifford Pinchot, Senator Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota, Senator Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas, and Representative Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin. The five specific reforms advocated by the league are:

Election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Direct primaries for the nomination of all elective officials.

Direct election of delegates to national conventions, with opportunity for the voter to express his choice for President and Vice-President.

Amendment to State constitutions providing for the initiative, referendum, and recall.

A thoroughgoing corrupt practises act

These reforms are necessary, the signers tell us, because "popular government in America has been thwarted, and progressive legislation strangled, by the special interests," which, through control of the machinery of government—caucuses, delegates, conventions, and party organizations—"dictate nominations and platforms, elect administrations, legislatures, representatives in Congress, and United States Senators, and control Cabinet officers." We are further informed by Washington correspondents that the league is a permanent organization, that it does not lack funds, and that it proposes to assist in organizing State leagues and to help them in securing desired legislation in the several States.

The advent of the Progressive Republican League, declares John Temple Graves in a Washington dispatch to the New York

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American (Ind.), "changes the entire face of politics in the Republican party, and, in fact, in all parties—particularly in regard to the next national campaign." "While professing no opposition to Taft," he adds, "it menaces his leadership and prospects." On the other hand, the New York *Commercial* (Com.) predicts that the league will merely furnish another demonstration of "the futility of organized soreheadism." Other newspaper opinions range widely between these two extremes. The organizers of the league, objects the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "want to be Progressives with a capital P, leaving the great mass of the party to pursue progress, as it always has done, without a brass band and ten-inch lettered transparency." "Whether this movement shall take the form

THE GRAND OLD PARTED.
—Carter in the New York *American*.

of nitroglycerin or yeast is not yet clear," remarks the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.). And the New York *Globe* (Rep.) declares a suspicion that "the end in view is not the promotion of ideas, but the promotion of nominations." "Organizing against Taft" is the heading under which the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) discusses the launching of the new organization. Another Republican characterization is supplied by Senator Depew, who greets the league as "Senator Bourne's new Salvation Army."

Turning to the independent press, we find the New York *American* convinced that the new league means "a split in the Republican party," while the Washington *Post* regards it merely as "a thorn in the side of the G. O. P." "The Oregonization, the Bournefication of the rest of the country is now begun under the sweetest auspices," jeers the New York *Sun*, but *The Evening Post* sees in the insurgent league not only "the possibility of exciting political changes," but also the promise of "great public good."

It "practically amounts to the formation of a new party," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), which goes on to say, however:

"The new organization will be viewed from various angles, of course, not the least of which will be its probable effect upon the fortunes of President Taft. It is already announced that the President is trying to secure the services of Mr. Loeb as his campaign manager, and that astute politician will regard with gravity this split in the party. It will probably be his task to decide whether the Progressives shall be dragooned or 'jollied,' for he will recognize on the instant that their demands can not by any possible compromise be made to square with the declarations of the next Republican convention, and certainly not with the course of the next Republican Administration, if Mr. Taft is to be reelected. In any event, the split in the Republican party, in the language of Sir Lucius, 'is a pretty quarrel as it stands.'"

President Taft smilingly admits to the Washington correspondents that he received no invitation to be a charter member of the new organization. He refuses, however, to be read out of the progressive ranks of the Republican party, says the correspondent of the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.). In the same dispatch we read:

"Not so very far back, it will be remembered, prominent progressives resented and rebuked what they construed as an effort of Administration agents to read them out of the Republican party. Now with equal vehemence it is declared that insurgents can not monopolize progressiveness.

"There has been much concern as to how the President feels regarding the new progressive league movement. White House callers have been prest with queries as to whether the Executive seemed worried or indifferent.

"And the gist of the information has been to the effect that he considers himself as good a progressive as any one claiming the title, and therefore is content to let the country take his measure from what he has done already and what he hopes to accomplish in the future."

When the "declaration of principles" was made public many editors exprest surprize that the name of Theodore Roosevelt was not among those affixt. One of the organizers of the league, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind.), explains the omission as follows:

"Theodore Roosevelt is thoroughly in sympathy with the purposes of the league, and was prepared to sign its declaration of principles. A number of conferences were held, at which the advisability of his signing was discust. I for one advised against it, and on a recent visit to Oyster Bay I repeated my reason for believing such action would be unwise, and Mr. Roosevelt agreed with me, and the statement was put out without his name.

"The reasons brought out in the discussion were these: That if Mr. Roosevelt signed, the movement would at once be hailed as a third-term propaganda in his interest, and that much of its usefulness would thereby be destroyed; that it was essential that the party and the country should understand that the cardinal purpose of the league was the furtherance of progressive legislation, and not the bringing out of candidates for office, and that the five fundamental principles enunciated should be disassociated as much as possible from the personality of any man or group of men."

In spite of this precaution, the New York *World* (Dem.) suggests "The Roosevelt Third-Term League" as a more appropriate title for the new organization than the one it now bears. The same paper points out that the five reforms advocated by the league have all been recently indorsed by Mr. Roosevelt in *The Outlook*, and it characterizes these reforms as "issues which will appeal to the radical sentiment of the West without alarming Wall Street and the big interests." Of the organizers the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) says:

"A great many of them, like Pinchot, were the most prominent supporters of Mr. Roosevelt during his Administration and miss his ways. The president of the league, Senator Bourne, of Oregon, was the chief advocate of the renomination of Roosevelt in 1908, and they seem to have rather taken their cue from Roosevelt's general public attitude, but apparently without consulting his ideas as to the proper political motions. The treasurer of the league is Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, who was appointed our Minister to China, but recalled because of a dispute with Secretary Knox—an egregious blunder of the Secretary, by the way. . . . It is a very powerful group, and holds large public confidence. . . . . .

"The President has seemed to be tending insurgentward since Congress met, but it is a question whether this new attitude has not come too late. The insurgents outside Washington have apparently not abated a whit in their antagonism to him. This opposition throughout the West remains very strong.

"Somewhere between the radical insurgents and the old

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THAT CARNEGIE GIFT.
JOHN D.—"What!" —Bee in the Baltimore *Sun*.

standpatters Mr. Roosevelt stands. It has generally been believed that he will not oppose the nomination of Mr. Taft, while he will take no active steps in that direction. The report that he is enlisted with Mr. Loeb for Taft's nomination in 1912 is officially denied. The organization of this league puts him in an embarrassing and difficult position, and in fact makes him a sort of supreme political arbiter. It is therefore apparent that we shall have a spirited contest within the Republican party for the next two years."

The future of the league is discust dispassionately by the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.), which has not yet decided whether the influence of the new organization on its party will be pervasive or explosive. We read:

"Whether this progressive movement, so far as it records itself in 1912, shall take the form of nitroglycerin or of yeast is not yet clear. In a measure the stars in their courses are with these new leaders. The regular Republican leaders are older men, representing constituencies less dynamic than those behind the insurgents, and death is mowing these leaders down. The insurgency which is triumphant in the West is at least active in the East. But the stubborn and confusing fact is that a Western progressive is one thing and an Eastern progressive is another. They differ, for example, as La Follette differs from Hughes. The President, to whose political future this movement brings peril, would call himself a progressive. Of the several planks of the league, the direct primary is a thing which the East is going to adopt, has already largely declared for; the corrupt practises act in this State is as rigid as that in any insurgent State; the initiative, referendum, and recall are mere words to most Easterners.

"In so far, however, as Republican insurgency promotes the purpose to restore democracy to the party organization, to throw down the bosses, and to close out the corrupt alliance between business and politics, its future is assured. It will come into its own, and in the East as well as the West it will use every plank in the league platform if it needs them."

This is the second movement of its kind which has revealed itself this year, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* reminds us. On January 12 the Progressive Federation was launched, a non-partizan organization whose object is to strengthen the hands of the progressives in both parties. Its chairman is George H. Shibley, president of the People's Rule League of America, and it has enrolled many editors and publicists. It is toward the younger organization, however, that the practical politicians are casting uneasy glances. For one thing, says *The Post's* correspondent, the Republican Progressive League is credited with the ability to pay its way as it goes. Senator Bourne, Mr. Crane, and Mr. Pinchot all have ample fortunes, we are told, and have shown a disposition not to be niggardly in supporting movements for the public good.

THE PITTSBURG ALCHEMIST

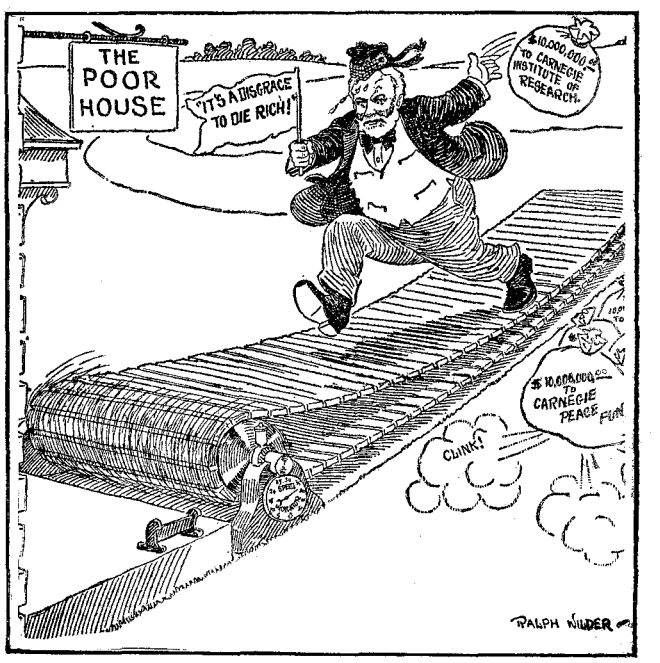
THE MAIN AIM of science in the Middle Ages, according to veracious reports, was to transmute the baser metals into gold, an endeavor often nearly, but never quite, successful. Abandoning this fascinating pursuit for others more promising, the scientists now find happy proof that an independent worker has transmuted several billion tons of iron ore into several hundred million dollars. Mr. Carnegie's gift of $10,000,000 more to the Carnegie Institution in Washington, making a total of $25,000,000, not only proves the superiority of his kind of alchemy, but gives the scientists of our day a chance to show whether gold is any real help to scientific genius. Editorial observers seem to agree that the gold helps. By these gifts Mr. Carnegie is credited by the New York *Tribune* with having actually "discomfited those who have reckoned the age of discovery to be past." That the donor himself shares this view may be gathered from the statement furnished the press in confirmation of the news of the gift. Mr. Carnegie asserts that the Institution deserves its good fortune by the successes it has scored and will repay it "tenfold in service to the world." He goes on to call attention to what he considers the most remarkable achievement of the Institution:

"Doubtless you noticed in the telegraphic news of yesterday that the yacht *Carnegie* had just reached Buenos Aires. That yacht is the first one ever built with bronze substituted for iron; the latter deflects the magnetic needle and bronze does not. The result is that all former observations are inaccurate.

"The *Carnegie* found two grave errors in the British admiralty charts in her voyage to Great Britain, and returning via the Azores she found that the captain was not to blame who ran a great steamer upon the rocks, which destroyed it. On the contrary, he was sailing in the right course according to his chart, but the Institution yacht proved that the chart was from two to three degrees astray.

"The *Carnegie* is going over all the seas year after year putting the world right. That one service will leave ample dividends upon the whole $25,000,000, in my opinion. . . . . .

"But this is not all the Institution is doing. It is experimenting in its geo-physical laboratories upon the rocks and analyzing


THE POOR HOUSE
"IT'S A DISGRACE TO DIE RICH!"
$10,000,000.00 TO CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH.
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CLINK!
RALPH WILDER

MR. CARNEGIE MAY ACHIEVE HIS AMBITION YET.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

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them and will soon be ready to show a formula for the making of Portland cement or concrete. It has found the ingredients necessary by an analysis and that invaluable material can be produced in any part of the world wherever the elements are found. Hitherto, as I understand it, cement could only be made from certain comparatively rare deposits.

"Consider also the results already achieved at the great observatory on Mt. Wilson in California, established by the Institution, which I visited last winter. The Institution discovered a young genius in Professor Hale, who adopted entirely new processes, including photography. His first test-plate, taken just before my arrival, revealed 16,000 new worlds, and he has written me since that his second plate has revealed 60,000 new worlds never seen by man, some of them ten times larger than our sun.

"The whole world is going to listen to the oracle on the top of Mt. Wilson, and in a few years we shall know more about the universe than Galileo and Copernicus ever dreamed of. A new lens 100 inches in diameter is being prepared of three times more power than any yet made. I hope I shall live long enough just to hear the revelations that are to come from Professor Hale on Mt. Wilson. . . . . .

"Many other wonderful things that Institution in Washington has in operation the results of which promise to be equally satisfactory. Some day it may need $50,000,000. We can put no limit on its achievements, for we have a body of the ablest men in the world in the Institution for such world-wide work."

President Woodward, of the Carnegie Institution, is quoted in press dispatches from Washington as saying that the new funds will go to enlarging and extending the sort of work which has already been mapped out. The New York *Times* gives some figures presented by Mr. Woodward showing the scope of this work:

"Since its establishment in 1902 the Institution has employed 1,500 scientists in original research. It has built two astronomical observatories and five laboratories. It has acquired or constructed ten vessels—chief of which is the non-magnetic yacht *Carnegie*. It has gone into 30 separate fields of investigation under 12 departments, and done work in 40 countries. It has published the results of its investigations to date in 170 volumes of about 40,000 pages, besides contributing to the magazines of the world some 1,300 articles of a technical sort. The Institution owns parcels of land in 13 places, and has buildings, lands, ships, and equipment valued at $1,500,000."

The work of the Institution, *The Times* notes further, is divided among ten different departments, each with its permanent headquarters and its corps of able investigators. The *Carnegie's* magnetic survey of the earth and the astronomical discoveries made by observers at Mt. Wilson, Cal., and at San Luis, Argentina, seem to have appealed most strongly to the imagination of Mr. Carnegie himself. Yet *The Times* calls attention to other research hardly less important. There is the department of botanical research at Tucson, Ariz., with a branch at Carmel, Cal. At Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., is located the department of experimental evolution, with eleven buildings including greenhouses, a breeder-house, and a house for cats. The headquarters of the department of economics and sociology is at New Haven, that of historical research in New York City, where is also located the geophysical laboratory which investigates the formation and the properties of rocks. The marine biology work is done at Loggerhead Bay in the Dry Tortugas, and in Boston is the nutrition laboratory "where the scientists are studying the value and effect of various foods and inquiring into the causes of internal disorders."

While the New York *Evening Post* freely acknowledges the impetus which such powerful aid as Mr. Carnegie's millions "must give to the promotion of knowledge in itself and of its practical applications," and while it notes that "the example set by the Carnegie Institution, and by the somewhat kindred establishment founded by Mr. Rockefeller for the promotion of medical research, has, within a few weeks, been taken up in Germany upon the initiative of the Emperor, and will there assuredly bear rich fruit," it adds:

"But it should not be regarded as a word out of season to refer to that factor in the advancement of knowledge which holds an indefeasible preeminence over all apparatus, however costly, and over all organization, however perfect or far-seeing. It is still to the devotion of single-minded lovers of the truth, the untrammeled development of individual talents, and the insight of a great genius making its appearance from time to time, that we shall have to owe the penetration of the deeper secrets of nature and the illumination of the profounder problems of human society."

HOW THE RECIPROCITY PLAN IS RECEIVED

SOME ROUGH sledding in Congress for President Taft's Canadian reciprocity scheme is foreseen by the experts on the spot. It had not been in the hands of Congress twenty-four hours, the Washington correspondents tell us, before a bewildering array of snags and obstructions began to loom up in its pathway. All witnesses agree, however, that President Taft retains his confidence that opposition to the agreement within his party can be overcome, and one correspondent testifies that certain doubters among his Cabinet officers have now begun to affect "a pale glow of optimism." The President believes, according to a dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), that the enactment of this reciprocity measure would greatly increase his own political popularity and that of his party. Republican leaders of the House, the correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) tells us, think there is a chance that the proposed joint resolution carrying the agreement into effect may be passed at this session. But the Senate leaders, he adds, do not share this view. The Washington representative of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) reports that the President "would not hestitate to call an extra session if he thought such a course would do the business." We learn from the same source that "Republicans of every shade of opinion, from the conservatives of New England to the radicals of the Middle West and the more or less regular brand of the Pacific Coast, are represented among the critics of the proposed agreement."

The most united opposition seems to come from the representatives of the Northwestern States, who declare that the interests of their constituents will be injured by putting farm products and lumber on the free list. In the East, however, there is also opposition. Everywhere, says the New York *Herald's* correspondent, sectional issues seem to obscure the broad national aspects of the question which President Taft has sought to emphasize. Senator Hale, of Maine, the retiring Republican leader of the Senate, registers his hearty opposition to the agreement because it "declares war against every industry in my State," and "undoes the work of protection for fifty years past." The measure seems to have the promise of a good deal of Democratic support, but the correspondents all agree that it is at present impossible to predict the final alinement on the question.

The reciprocity agreement, as submitted to Congress last week with a special message from the President urging its prompt enactment into law, would open the markets of the United States to Canada's leading agricultural products, in return for which Canada would take down the bars to cotton-seed oil, American fruits, and some other products, and grant reduced rates on agricultural implements and a number of other manufactured articles. We are told that the total amount of duties to be remitted by the United States would be more than $4,800,000, while those remitted by Canada would amount to something over $2,500,000. Many advocates of the agreement point out that the tendency of free entry for foodstuffs from Canada would be to lessen the cost of living in this country.

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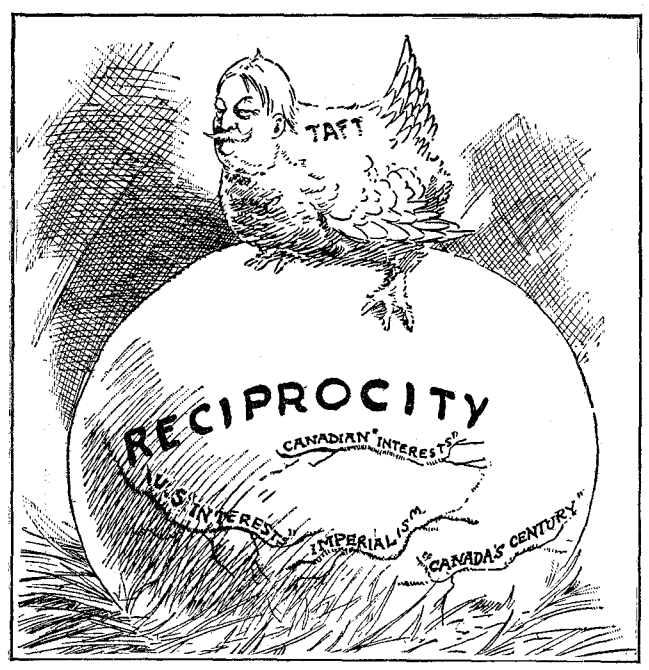

THE HEN HAS HOPES, BUT IT'S A PRETTY BIG EGG AND IT'S HAD SOME NASTY KNOCKS.
—Fitzmaurice in the Montreal *Herald.*

LET'S RIDE TOGETHER ON THIS NEW SLED, SIS.
—Walker in the Pueblo *Chieftain.*

FOND HOPES.

On this point, however, President Taft in his special message says:

"I do not wish to hold out the prospect that the unrestricted interchange of food products will greatly and at once reduce their cost to the people of this country. Moreover, the present small amount of Canadian surplus for export as compared with that of our own production and consumption would make the reduction gradual. . . . But a source of supply as near as Canada would certainly help to prevent speculative fluctuations, would steady local price movements, and would postpone the effect of a further world increase in the price of leading commodities entering into the cost of living, if that be inevitable."

After speaking of the benefits our manufacturers would reap from the cut in Canadian duties, he argues that our close relationship to Canada, both geographical and racial, should cause this agreement "to be viewed from a high plane," and says this good word for our northern neighbors:

"Since becoming a nation Canada has been our good neighbor. . . . She has cost us nothing in the way of preparations for defense against her possible assault, and she never will. She has sought to agree with us quickly when differences have disturbed our relations. She shares with us common traditions and aspirations. I feel I have correctly interpreted the wish of the American people by expressing in the arrangement now submitted to Congress for its approval their desire for a more intimate and cordial relationship with Canada."

The terms of the agreement, in which nearly 600 items are considered, are thus summarized by the New York *World:*

Reciprocal lists on leading food products, such as wheat and other grains, dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables, fish of all kinds, eggs and poultry, cattle, sheep and other live animals.

Mutually reduced rates on secondary food products, such as fresh meats, canned meats, bacon and hams, lard and lard compounds, canned vegetables, flour, cereal preparations, and other foodstuffs partially manufactured.

Certain commodities now free in one country are to be made free by the other, such as cotton-seed oil by Canada, and rough lumber by the United States. Print paper is to become free on the removal of all restrictions on the exportation of pulp wood.

Plows, harvesters, threshing-machines, and drills are to be reduced by Canada to the United States rates. Canada is to reduce coal to 45 cents a ton; the United States is to reduce iron ore to 10 cents a ton, and to lower the rate on drest lumber.

DEMOCRATIC PLANS FOR CUTTING THE TARIFF

"WHAT A FINE TIME the Republicans will have when they settle back to watch the Democrats fix up the tariff!" exclaims the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.). Yet the Democratic leaders in Congress, altho mindful of the pitfalls before them, seem undaunted, and are going right on with their plans for revising the Payne Tariff "in accordance with the mandate of the people last fall." Some differences about method which appeared at the Baltimore conference soon disappeared, and the supposed irreconcilables have since been eagerly professing their willingness to accept the majority's program of procedure, and loudly proclaiming their oneness in principle. Chairman-elect Underwood, of the next Ways and Means Committee, gives more than a hint of the manner in which Republican misdeeds are to be undone, in his published statement that so far as he can judge from talking with members who will comprize the next House, "about 90 per cent. of them are in favor of a revision by schedule." Herewith, according to recent newspaper interviews, other members of the committee are in complete accord, while, it should be also noted, the protection theory finds scant sympathy among them. "We are going about this sensibly," says Representative Ollie James, as quoted in the New York *World* (Dem.):

"We want to give the public instant relief from the pressure of extortion, but with a Republican President and Republican Senate we will first have to learn just what we can pass and what we can not. If we find that single-schedule revisions may be passed through the Senate, we shall precede with these. If we should find—apparently an impossibility—that a total-revision bill could pass the Senate, we will frame such a bill."

Replying to *The World's* extended canvass on the subject, Representative William Hughes (Dem.), of New Jersey, declares himself "in favor of a special session of the newly elected Congress in March for the purpose of reforming the tariff and so reducing the cost of living." The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent learned from Mr. Hughes that he has no protection ideas in his make-up and that he is especially interested in putting foodstuffs on the free list.

Another Democratic member of the committee, Dorsey W.

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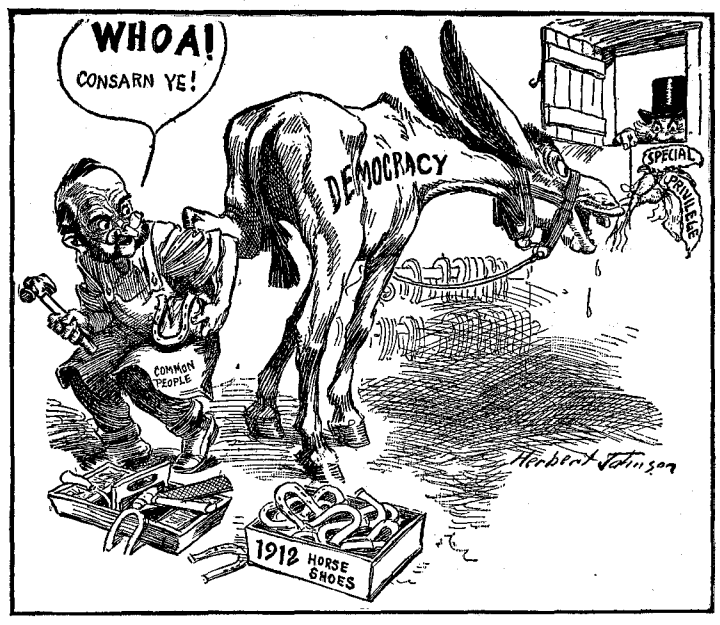
JACK HORNER'S DREAM.
—Thorndike in the Baltimore *American.*



TOO TEMPTING.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American.*

TEMPTING DAINTIES.

Shackleford, of Missouri, whom *The Herald* credits with being the "original anti-Cannon man," relieved himself by calling the present tariff law "too all-fired high," but preferred not to enlighten the public about his probable stand "on the various intricacies of the new tariff bill."

Francis Burton Harrison, who was the only Northern Democrat on the committee that framed the Payne Law, fought hard for putting foodstuffs and raw materials on the free list. As to his position on tariff revision in the next Congress, he proudly informed *The Herald's* interviewer: "Champ Clark says I am the lowest tariff man on the committee."

Another prospective tariff-framer, Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, replied thus to the question, "What would you do with the tariff?":

"I'd knock out the protection every place I could find it. There isn't any excuse for a tariff law except for revenue. I would be careful, and I wouldn't hit below the belt. I don't believe in confiscation of property, and I wouldn't do anything that would be downright injurious to any vested interest. I am not one of those, however, who believe very heartily in this schedule-by-schedule plan. But I would not get angry if the majority of the members of my party in the House decided that was the best way to go about it.

"In the first place, I do not believe the duty on any article should exceed 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. There are many duties now that run away up to 200 and 300 per cent. *ad valorem*. I am inclined to believe a horizontal reduction would be the best plan in addition to such special adjustments as might be required by the differences in the various schedules. . . . . .

"Ten per cent. might do for the first time. That wouldn't hurt anybody and it would probably give us more revenue. If that worked all right, as I think it would, it would be a splendid argument in favor of further reduction, say another 10 per cent., in a few years."

Another Democratic Representative from the Middle West, Lincoln Dixon, of Indiana, informs the New York *World* of his belief that it is the duty of the Democratic party "to respond to the demand of the people, and as rapidly as possible lower the tariff rates along the lines of the Democratic policy of a tariff for revenue only." The New York *Herald*, however, does not class him among the most thoroughgoing tariff-tinkers:

"While believing strongly in a revision of the tariff as soon as possible and along revenue lines, Mr. Dixon is not one of those who would tear it wide open at once. He stands for the revision of one or two schedules at a time—say the wool schedule and wood-pulp and print paper. He takes a practical view of the situation, as he always does of anything. He believes that if the Democrats are really sincere about revising the tariff they should devise a scheme that may bring results at the next session, with a Republican Senate to contend against.

"If the House, Mr. Dixon reasons, should make some changes in the wool schedule, which President Taft has admitted might be better, and eradicate the evils to be found there, and if it should send over to the Republican Senate a bill which does this thing, he believes the chances are that it will receive some consideration there. He does not forget that the Republican majority has been reduced almost to the vanishing-point and that there are many Republican insurgent Senators who have been crying out for revision of the wool schedule for the last two years. Mr. Dixon would go through the whole game in just that way."

THE CORRUPTION OF THE COUNTIES

OHIO HAS her Adams County, Illinois has her Vermilion, and tales of vote-buying on a smaller scale are reported from various States, both East and West. Such disclosures as these, coming at a time when the press dispatches from several State capitals are full of rumors of purchased votes for seats in the United States Senate, "may well cause the fathers of the nation to turn over in their graves," declares the Cleveland *Leader*, while "good citizens, aghast, ask themselves: 'Is this the end of the hope and the faith handed down to us with the Constitution?'" Yet even this paper reminds us that such vigorous exposures of deep-rooted corruption, "instead of causing gloomy forebodings should be hailed as proof that the nation is purer and more healthful now than she was before."

While several Eastern papers, including the New York *Evening Post*, are inclined to see but little disposition on the part of the prosecuting officers of Vermilion County, "to go a step further than they are forced to go," the published statements of Judge E. R. E. Kimbrough and Isaac Woodyard, foreman of the grand jury, point toward a thorough investigation, sparing no one. Politicians and office-holders of both parties, including Judge Kimbrough himself and Mayor Platt, of Danville, have been subpenaed and asked to tell the grand jury all they know. Indeed, remarks the Chicago *News*, "it begins to look as tho Danville would do its housecleaning without the use of whitewash." "It may," retorts the Pittsburg *Dispatch*—"unless the trail should begin to lead in the direction of the door of the

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CLAUDE KITCHIN (N. C.). W. S. HAMMOND (MINN.). O. W. UNDERWOOD (ALA.). D. W. SHACKLEFORD (MO.). W. G. BRANTLEY (GA.).

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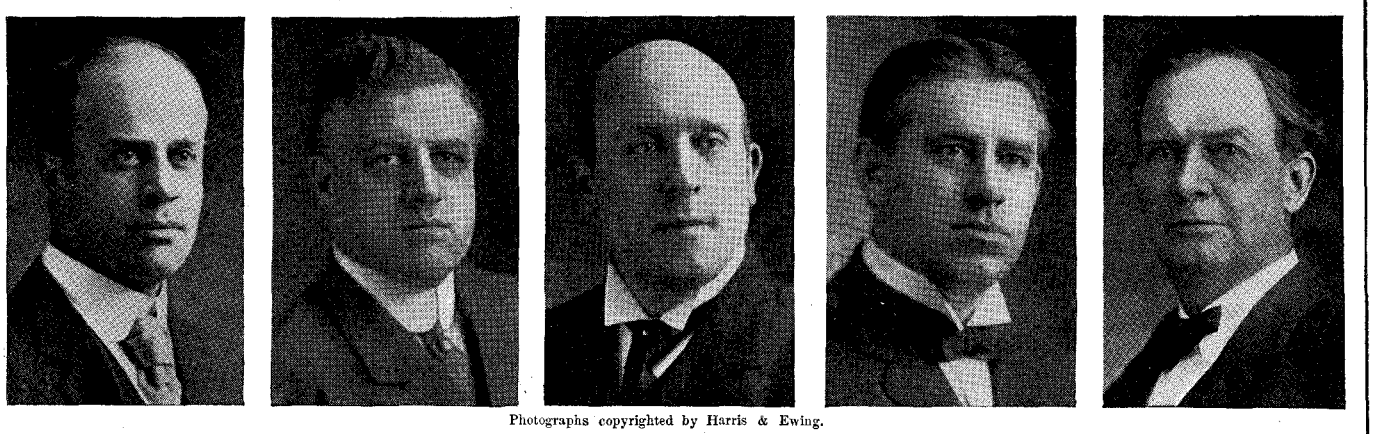
H. T. RAINEY (ILL.). CORDELL HULL (TENN.). F. B. HARRISON (N. Y.). LINCOLN DIXON (IND.).



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A. J. PETERS (MASS.). A. M. PALMER (PA.). O. M. JAMES (KY.). WILLIAM HUGHES (N. J.). C. B. RANDELL (TEX.).

DEMOCRATS WHO WILL TRY TO REMAKE THE TARIFF.

The fourteen majority members of the next Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Underwood is Chairman.

Speaker of the House of Representatives." Yet the press, as a rule, exonerate Mr. Cannon from any personal share in the vote-buying which they believe to have been carried on so shamelessly in his home county. The Springfield *Republican* quotes "Uncle Joe's" declaration of "great pride in the magnificent citizenship of Vermilion County," while the New York *World* prints a most characteristic interview on this subject. Said the Speaker, according to *The World's* Washington correspondent—

"Why the h—— should I say anything about some indefinite charge that happens to be made in my district?

"If I had been a naughty boy I would expect to take the consequences. But I go to sleep every night within five minutes after I hit the bed. My conscience must be clear.

"I've learned to take the world and men as they come. You've got to be a philosopher to get along. I guess, maybe, if I were in the newspaper business I'd write these sort of stories, too. They help to sell the papers, perhaps."

"The system of vote-buying in Danville is peculiar," notes the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, which proceeds, summarizing recent dispatches:

"When a purchased voter went into the booth he received a ballot and had to return the one given to him by the clerk. When that was handed over to the boss the seller received a meal or bread ticket. If it is a white ticket he is entitled to 'a loaf of Vienna bread,' which in the vernacular of the buyer meant that he was to receive $2 for his vote. If it was a blue ticket the seller got 'a loaf of rye bread,' or $5. The negroes were paid in tickets of various colors, which called for from $1 to $5. Absolutely no records of any kind were kept. When the seller turned over his ticket he got his money and the incident was closed. In this way all evidence and all records were avoided, and now there is doubt whether the grand jury and the district-attorney will be able to secure needful evidence."

We learn from the news columns of the New York *Times* that, according to common report, the Democrats spent $40,000 to

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carry the city of Danville last fall, that the Republicans regularly "take care of" the 1,200 veterans in the Soldiers' Home, and that in the neighboring village of Westfield "it costs a candidate an average of $8 for every vote he gets." While "of course Danville doesn't want to have large numbers of its citizens involved in a far-reaching scandal" like that in Ohio, remarks *The Times* editorially, matters have now gone so far "that probably they will have to go further, and the modest residents of the town might as well prepare for a lifting of the lid."

Recent reports from Adams County, Ohio, show that well over a third of the county's voters have been indicted and between 1,800 and 1,900 disfranchised. In a recent number of the weekly *Adams County Record*, of West Union, a contributor breaks into verse, and with a duly chastened spirit tells of "Vote-Buying and the Result":

"Many People sold their vote
For to buy an overcoat,
Or to buy a sack of flour,
Thinking it a prosperous hour."

He goes on to tell of the retribution that followed when—

"Men of different age and size
For five years are disfranchised,"

and concludes:

"But alas! this is the way
'Twill be on the Judgment Day;
Will be judged for every one,
For the deeds which we have done.

"All the people praises Blair,
Even those caught in the snare;
For their vote was in their trust,
So they think they're treated just."

While the average citizen may be tired of graft stories, remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "until we know the whole truth about bribery and the conditions breeding it we can not start an effective campaign for reform."

MEASURING PROSPERITY BY LUXURY.—A nation's importation of luxuries during any period has generally been regarded as a fair index of its prosperity. But when we apply this test to 1910 we are confronted by anomalous conditions which lead many editors to challenge the theory that Uncle Sam's prosperity can be measured by the length of his bill for luxuries. For while the leaders of business complain of dull trade in the year just closed and while consumers in all sections continue to cry out against the high cost of living, we learn from Government statistics that this nation during 1910 spent more than ever before on things that were not necessary to health or comfort. Our importations of precious stones alone, says the Bureau of Statistics, amounted to $48,000,000, while laces, art works, furs, feathers, orchids, wines, tobaccos, jewelry, perfumery, etc., bring the total for imported luxuries "up to between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000."

To the statement of a Government official that "no more satisfactory barometer of general business conditions is found than the figures representing the importation of articles purely or chiefly luxuries," the New York *Journal of Commerce* replies editorially:

"There has been a rather wide impression among the great mass of the people that the last year was not especially prosperous for them, notwithstanding the multiplication of expensive automobiles before their eyes, the display of costly raiment and adornment and the indulgence in luxurious living by a considerable number of persons.

"Would it not be a better sign if a larger proportion of our imports, which have to be paid for by the products of our own industries, consisted of articles of wider distribution for the support of those industries and for the comfort and well-being of the people employed in them? The best days of ancient empires did not come when wealth was concentrated and there was a great display of luxury; and that is not now the best sign of prosperous conditions present or to come."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ANOTHER $10,000,000 gone, and the poorhouse not yet in sight.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"WHAT'S the Matter with Pittsburg?" is the title of a series of articles in the newspapers of that city. What isn't?—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

IF nothing but steel railway cars may be used for carrying United States mail, how about the same rule for citizens?—*New York Wall Street Journal.*

PEOPLE who expect to save money on butter and eggs will be disappointed. Other ways of getting it from them will be discovered.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S indorsement of the plan to fortify the Panama canal may prove an admirable suggestion to the committee on expenditure of his $10,000,000 peace fund.—*Baltimore News.*

ANDREW CARNEGIE says fortifying the canal is a peace measure. Also, it calls for some millions of dollars' worth of steel.—*New York Wall Street Journal.*

IT may require some expertness on the part of Mr. Champ Clark to prevent the Speaker's gavel from slipping and hitting his presidential boom.—*Washington Star.*

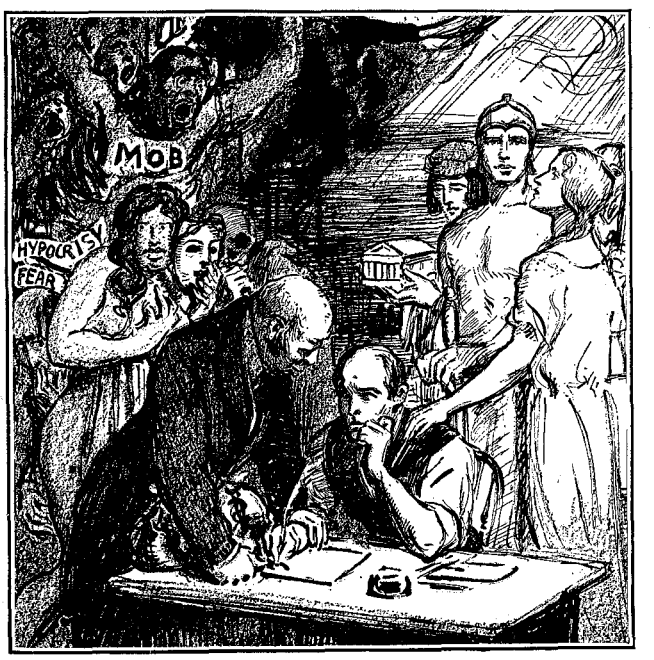
WE are unalterably opposed also to the fortification of the Philippines for fear the ruthless enemy might never be able to get them away from us.—*Ohio State Journal.*

BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON says that women will cease going through the pockets of their husbands when they are given the right to vote. We fear that Beatrice is holding out false hopes.—*Cleveland Leader.*

IT would take mighty few Vermilion counties to paint Illinois red.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

SUCH investigating as has been done tends to indicate that Vermilion County, Illinois, is pretty yellow.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

GOVERNOR-ELECT WOODROW WILSON must know what's coming. He has selected for private secretary a man named Tumulty.—*Baltimore Sun.*



THE NEWS: WHICH?
Sterner in *Collier's Weekly.*

THE Mexican revolutionists, if one may judge from their conduct, have not yet heard that the war is over.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

IN their downward flight, however, the prices of eggs and butter are meeting the prices of a few things going up.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SAVANTS tell us that the hobble skirt was fashionable among the Egyptians 5,000 years ago. However, it is not mentioned among the plagues of Egypt.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

ATLEE POMERENE is going into the United States Senate without any bad habits. It will be an interesting study in sociology to watch how he comes out.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE United States Senate has found that it pays to advertise. A great New York cleaning establishment is about to establish a branch in Washington.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Blade has received the following complaint: "I'm from Adams county. The majority of our citizens are unjustly criticized by the newspaper men on account of a few. Only about one-third of our voters sold out and the papers say everybody did."—*Toledo Blade.*

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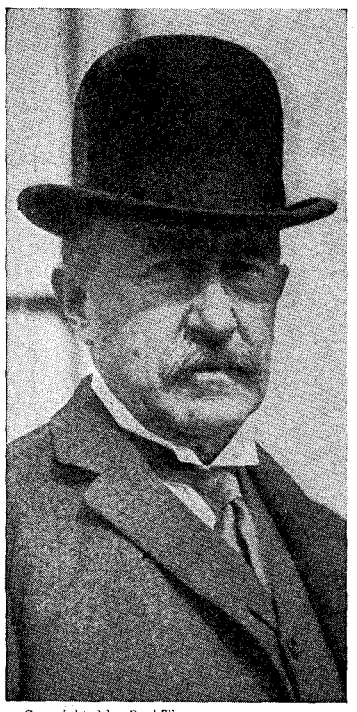
FOREIGN COMMENT

RUSSIA'S WELCOME TO AMERICAN DOLLARS

THE USUAL Russian attitude of hostility to everything foreign shows a remarkable change when it comes to the subject of American money. The anti-American bitterness roused by Mr. Knox's Manchurian railway scheme is turned to honey by the plan of Mr. John Hays Hammond to invest millions of American dollars in Russian enterprises. Russian streets are to be lit up by American electricity, Russian mujiks are to ride in American trolley-cars, Russian land is to be watered by irrigation canals built with our money, and Russian grain is to be stored in American elevators. The glad tidings of all this has warmed the Russian heart, and nowhere is the warming-process more evident than in the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, which often voices the ideas of the Government. In past years the *Novoye Vremya* has displayed great bitterness toward us and ridiculed our foreign policy and our love for the dollar. But now this same *Novoye Vremya* has completely changed front and comes over bodily to the side of America. It is all enthusiasm over the project, and gives expression to its feelings in a long editorial, in which it says:



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JOHN HAYS HAMMOND,

Whose plan to invest American millions in Russia has warmed the Russian heart.

"America has wide experience in doing all those things, and it also has the necessary capital to carry out such a scheme. Russia, on the other hand, is very much in need of having those things done. America is in a position to satisfy its needs. The only thing necessary, therefore, is to reach an understanding upon such terms as will give American capital and enterprise ample opportunity in Russia and at the same time accrue not only to the benefit of American capitalists, but also to the good of the Russian people. What the Americans are after is of course their own interests, what the Russians are after is of course the interests of Russia. Both have one interest in common—to create in Russia a system of grain elevators like those in America.

"We have had two years of exceptionally abundant crops. But we have been unable to take full advantage of this favorable situation. If we had as good a system of elevators as the Americans, there would have been no need for us to be in a hurry to sell the surplus. Without them, we had to get rid of our grain at a low price, or else abandon it to the destructive effects of the elements.

"The whole Russian budget, in the end, depends upon the principal Russian industry, agriculture. The introduction of all the modern technical improvements in that industry would strengthen Russia more than any amount of diplomacy. From this point of view, Mr. Hammond, coming to Russia as the representative of American capital and industry, deserves the warmest reception. It is now up to the Americans to do their best to make the common work acceptable to both sides. As for us, we are certainly anxious to come to terms. Because of the chaotic state of our trade in grain we are losing perhaps hundreds of millions of dollars every year. In these circumstances, therefore, there is no reason to doubt that Mr. Hammond's mission will meet with success. And if it turns out a failure, that will be due to the extravagant demands of the American capitalists, and nothing else."

After proceeding in the same strain at some length and pointing out the benefits that would redound not only to Russia but also to the United States, the *Novoye Vremya* goes on to expatiate upon the necessity of introducing an effective system of irrigation in the steppes of the Caucasus and in Central Asia, and concludes:

"Russia will agree to every reasonable American proposition. It depends upon Mr. Hammond and the financial and industrial interests he represents whether their proposition will be acceptable or not. Russia is not minded to play the rôle of the 'dog in the manger,' who does not eat the hay himself and does not let others eat it. Nevertheless, the Russian Government can not be expected to give away the hay for nothing to any greedy ox. We should like Mr. Hammond and the interests behind him to look at the whole matter as a normal business proposition, and not as a means to obtain quick, extravagant returns.

"The direct result of the success of this private enterprise of private American citizens will be that Russia and the United States will draw nearer together. What the political consequence of this *rapprochement* will be it would be premature to say. But its significance is evident."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN AS AN INDUSTRIAL "PERIL"

WE DO NOT hear so much as we used to about Japan as a military "peril." Emperor William has not said anything on this point for some time. But while European dread of Oriental arms has been waning, the fear of Japanese industrial competition has been growing, and has now reached a stage where the European manufacturer slams the door in the face of any yellow-skinned investigator who approaches his factory. America has not yet reached this panicky frame of mind. President Teshima, of the Tokyo College of Technology, who visited us as the Japanese Commissioner-General to the St. Louis World's Fair, has been so imprest by this European distrust that he has given to the Tokyo papers

UNCLE SAM'S AMUSEMENT.

His money keeps the fire going in the Far East.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

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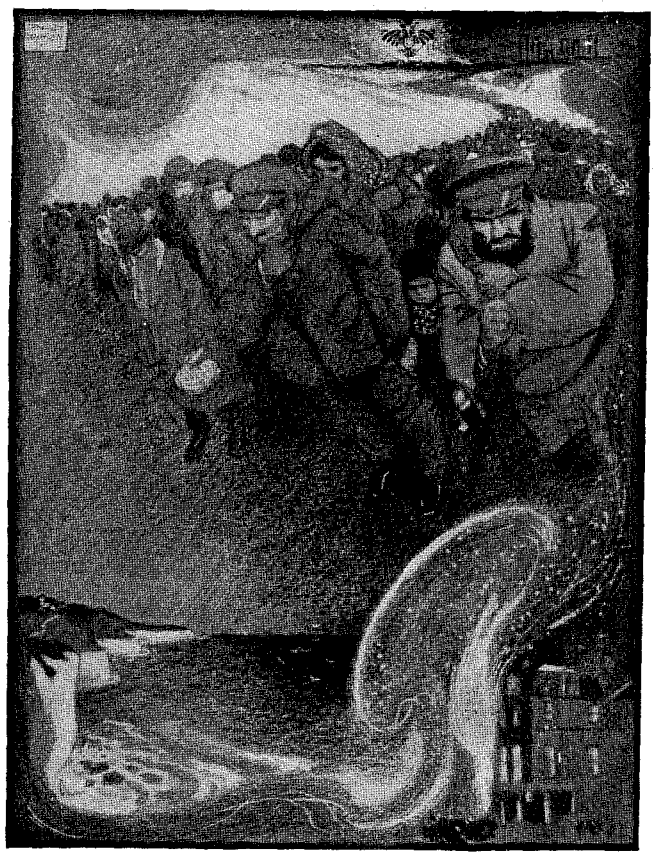
a statement expressing his surprize at it. As quoted in the *Yorodzu* (Tokyo) he says:

"Europe is far more suspicious of our industrial activities than is the United States. In Germany, for instance, not a few technological schools decline to admit Japanese students.



THE TRANSPLANTATION.

A fantasy by David Wilson in the London *Graphic*.

"Out of the smoke and flame rises the specter of Russian misgovernment. The men who held the 'fort' in the East End were the debased and brutalized products of depraved foreign administration. . . . A piece of Russia has been transplanted to London."
—*Jewish Chronicle*.

When Japanese students, accompanying their German instructors or fellow students, visit German factories, it frequently happens that the doors of such factories are virtually slammed in their faces. While at home I had heard a great deal about Germany's fear of our country, but my personal observation revealed to me that it is far more intense than I had imagined. The most regrettable part of it is that Germany is not the only nation which looks askance at us. Even our firm ally, Great Britain, is far from being kindly disposed to our young men who are in that country pursuing technical studies. While in England. I introduced to a well-known manufacturer of woolen fabrics a graduate from my school, who sought admission to the factories of the firm as an apprentice. The young man was peremptorily refused admission, altho the firm had for many years been in close relation with our importers. Our Navy has been a liberal patron of British shipbuilders, and yet our naval experts are received coldly when they venture to visit British dock-yards.

"This nervous condition prevailing in Europe is not difficult to account for. Time was when the European nations themselves vied with one another in appropriating each other's industrial secrets. Every one knows that the woolen-cloth manufacture in England owes its present prosperity to the seventy-odd Flemish operatives whom she invited to settle in her country. Germany, in her turn, sent to British factories many an emissary disguised as a common laborer, and thus 'stole' the secrets of British manufacturers. Is it any wonder that European nations accustomed to such practises should entertain an apprehension that we would do just as they have been doing among themselves? The proposed revision of our tariff schedule has had the tendency to intensify this apprehension. Both Europe and America are under the impression that Japan desires to raise customs duties, not for purposes of revenue, but to protect her own industries against foreign merchandise."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH KINDNESS TO ALIEN THUGS

IS ENGLAND wise in making herself an asylum for criminals? The fracas known as the "Battle of Stepney," in which two anarchists defied the police and killed or wounded a number of people, calls the attention of Europe to England's persistent readiness to grant shelter and legal protection to every political exile, from Orsini to King Manuel. As a general thing the generosity of the British Government has met with a grateful return, and the foreign conspirators and desperadoes who find there a home and an arsenal have, as the Socialist and Red press boast, kept their bombs, their firebrands, and their bullets for operation in their own countries. Recent events prove that London is no longer to count on the forbearance of the foreign anarchists. According to the *Gaulois* (Paris), "there has hitherto existed a silent agreement between European malefactors and the English Government," but now the former "violate this agreement and break the treaty." "War must therefore be made upon him, war to the knife. Rifles, cannon, conflagration must be used to make an example of him."

The right of asylum, "this idiotic right of asylum," should never have been granted, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten;* and "it is unpardonable in any powerful state to allow criminal foreign elements to find a home in its capital. England has now full occasion for deciding for good or for evil whether she will any longer permit it." The United States, says the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, sets England a good example. The Western Republic "closes her door to all real and well-known anarchists, she flings out all anarchists that she finds in the country"; she forbids "all foreigners without special permission of the police to carry weapons, and imposes a heavy penalty on all violation of this ordinance." This point of view is largely shared by the English press. The London *Daily Chronicle* thinks that "without limiting the hospitality as defined in the Aliens Act," "the entry of dangerous weapons should be prohibited." This is better than giving weapons of precision to the police as advocated by some papers, as, for instance, the London *Times*, which gives the following advice:

"To most people it will seem that the effective arming of the

THE BITTER CRY OF THE UNDESIRABLE.

FIRST CRIMINAL ALIEN—"This country won't be quite so snug an asylum for us one of these days. They'll stop us carrying arms for self-defense."

SECOND CRIMINAL ALIEN—"Yes, and deport us on suspicion before we've killed anybody." —*Punch* (London).

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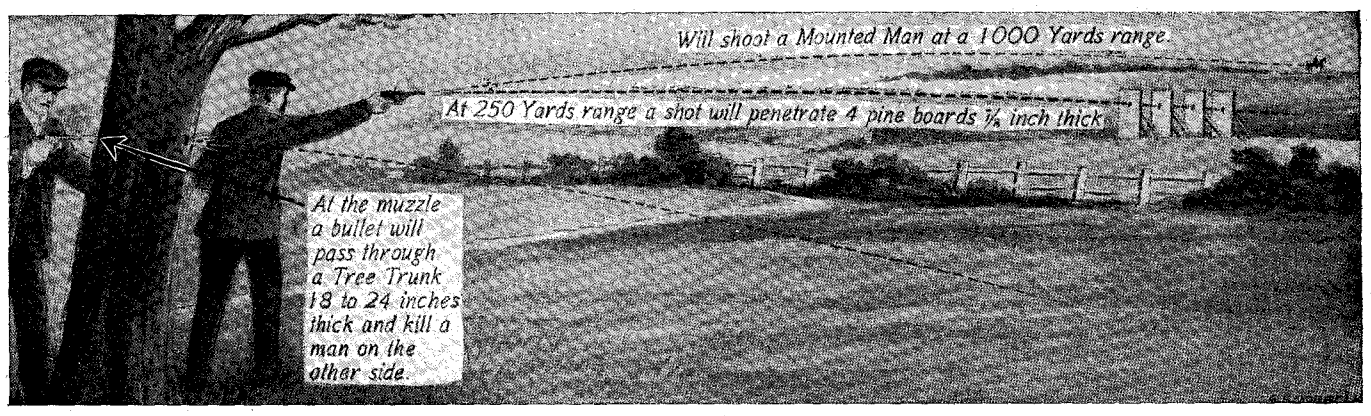

Will shoot a Mounted Man at a 1000 Yards range.
At 250 Yards range a shot will penetrate 4 pine boards ⅞ inch thick.
At the muzzle a bullet will pass through a Tree Trunk 18 to 24 inches thick and kill a man on the other side.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE MAUSER AUTOMATIC SELF-LOADING PISTOL, USED BY THE LONDON ANARCHISTS.
—From the London *Graphic*.

police on dangerous criminal duty is a much milder and saner proposition than the employment of soldiers with rifles and ball cartridge, which is now defended by those who object to the former."

But the London *Westminster Gazette* holds that "the right course is, not to arm all the police, but to take steps to prevent the criminal being armed." This is echoed by the London *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, in which we read:

"If we took as much trouble to keep out smuggled pistols as the French customs officers do to exclude smuggled matches, we should not have much to fear from the Browning or Mauser of foreign origin in the hands of our native or alien criminals."

An international police agreement and a cooperative war against anarchists is the remedy prescribed by many journals, and we are told by the London *Morning Post*:

"A system of close communication and cooperation between the police of the different nations should go far to protect each country from being invaded by her neighbors' undesirable citizens. There is no danger of injuring the honest foreign immigrant by the application of strict preventive measures."

As a man becoming a citizen of another country has to make a declaration of loyalty toward his adopted fatherland, suggests the London *Saturday Review*:

"Every alien entering this country should be required to make a statutory declaration repudiating certain opinions or affirming others, just as he must declare articles liable to duty. The United States, the home of free thought, have already set a precedent for such a declaration in their campaign against Mormonism."

In addition to the "international police" the London *Pall Mall Gazette* advocates the strict use of passports. But the "aliens," observes *The Westminster Gazette*, in another article, are not so black as they are painted:

"Nothing is more fatuous than an outcry, based on ludicrous and false figures, against all aliens. There are thousands of honest and useful citizens among the foreigners in this country. The vast majority of them can be so styled, and there are also thousands of alien visitors here, some on business, others on pleasure, helping forward our industrial enterprise and assisting to fill the coffers of our shop- and hotel-keepers. These are facts not to be overlooked in the present tumult."

In a bitter arraignment of the popular press *The New Age* (London), a keen Socialist organ, remarks:

"The public is given to understand that in consequence of her foolish sentimental preservation of the right of asylum, England is alone among the countries of the world flooded with pauper and criminal aliens. But the facts are exactly the other way. The commission that prepared the information for the Aliens Bill stated after due examination that of all the countries of Europe, with the single exception of Spain, England had the fewest aliens in proportion to the population. As for crime, we can not even flatter ourselves that this, like patriotism, is largely imported. Less than 2 per cent. of our national crime is due to aliens. These circumstances coolly considered certainly do not point to any need for curtailing the right of asylum."

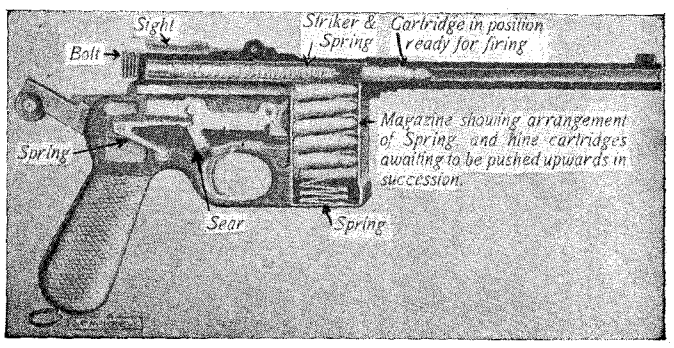
England actually owes a debt of gratitude to the aliens in London for not throwing bombs, as is done in Paris, Madrid, and St. Petersburg, says the Republican organ *Pais* (Madrid). The English Government has always, from the days of the first French Revolution, been much safer from the machinations of émigrés, conspirators, and anarchists than from many dynamiters and rioters among its own subjects, and especially those on the other shore of the Irish Sea. The Spanish editor states this side of his argument as follows:

"The great English nation has proved a safe asylum for Russian nihilists, Young Turks, Poles opprest by Russia, Germany, and Austria, and for the anarchists of all countries. The revolutionaries who have found a refuge there show their gratitude, like gipsies who commit no depredations in the place where they are permitted to squat. England lives tranquil and in security from bombs and assassinations, save as the Irish Fenians used to rage, until they were disarmed by Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule and autonomy."

This writer concludes by pouring upon England a stream of vitriolic abuse for the "enigmatic" incident at Stepney, which proves that the British Government is "brutal," "less civilized" than Spain, "a perfidious and cruel conqueror" who "stole Gibraltar as a cutpurse robs a traveler." "We condemn the barbarity of this state, which is a monster and express our admiration for its victims."

The subject draws from Mr. Stephen Phillips this sonnet. It is called "The Right of Asylum," and is from *The Westminster Gazette*:

Easy the cry, while vengeance now is wrought,
And from his lair the Anarchist is burned,
"Shut be our harbors, closed be every port,
And from our shore be every alien turned!"
Yet while the clamor and pursuit is hot,
And public anger public madness breeds,
Be it not soon nor easily forgot
That England thus an ancient title cedes.
For centuries a pillow hath she spread
For all that widowed goes, and wandering;
And in her lap hath laid the unhappy head
Of broken statesman, and of outcast King.
Shall she, alarmed by that small horde, deny
This old sea-haven to world-misery?



MECHANISM OF THE MAUSER.

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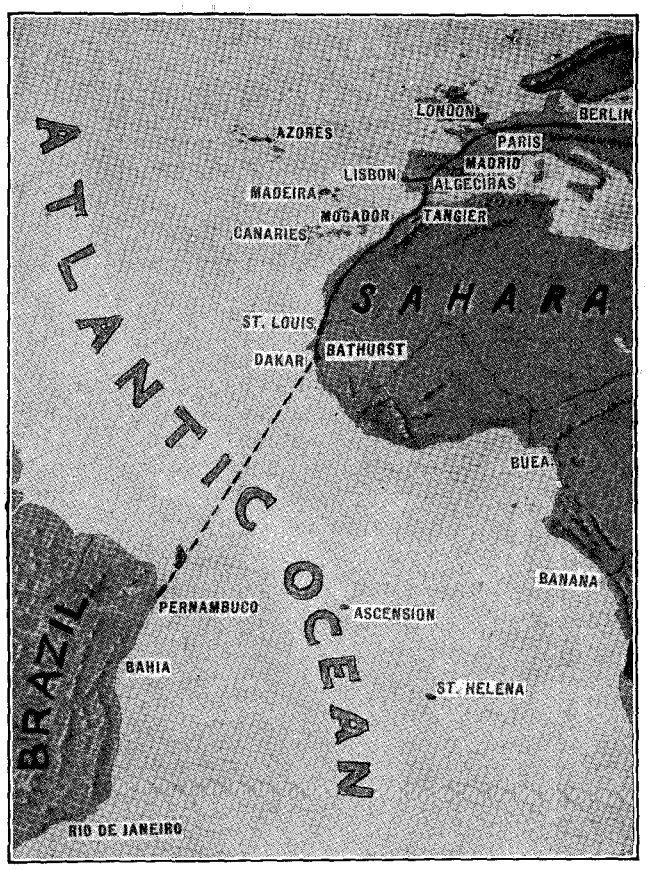
FROM EUROPE TO SOUTH AMERICA IN FIVE DAYS

THE RACE for South American trade has spurred European capitalists to project a new rail and water line that will land goods on the coast of our southern continent in five days after leaving Europe. This will increase the handicap of North American merchants, of course, and may revive the idea of an all-rail line to South America. The possibility of a shorter route from Europe to South America has been bruited for some time, and at the Algeciras Conference it received the favorable attention of King Alfonso and the representatives of the European Powers. The present plan, as presented in the *Universum* (Leipsic), is to be carried out as follows:

"In connection with the trunk system of European lines a road to be known as the 'Ibero-Afro-American Railway' is contemplated. It is intended to cross Spain, and at Gibraltar huge



THE NEW SHORT ROUTE FROM EUROPE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

ferry-boats will transport trains to the African coast in half an hour. A shore line will be built from Tangier to Bathurst (Dakar), a distance that will require a journey of two days. From the latter point, which is the nearest to South America, fast steamers will carry passengers and freight in three days to the city of Pernambuco. This five-day journey would, therefore, mean a reduction of over a week in time from Mediterranean ports, and more in proportion from northern ports. The cost of the enterprise has been estimated at $140,000,000. A committee formed in Spain and headed by the Marquis de Camarasa proposes that the governments of the countries interested should urge capitalists to take stock with a guaranty of 4-per-cent. interest.

"Obviously France and England will derive the greatest benefit from this road, as they will be enabled to reach their colonies much quicker, while Spain will receive the benefit of an immense international traffic. Germany and Italy, too, would come in closer contact with their countrymen in South America. Morocco, however, would derive the greatest immediate advantage, as a railroad through its vast territory would open its door to European civilization. In its legal aspects the road would be an international line."

RECIPROCITY AS CANADA SEES IT

THE RECENT negotiations between Secretary Knox and the Canadian representatives, Mr. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and Mr. William Patterson, Minister of Customs have resulted in the drafting of a reciprocity agreement, now before our Congress and the House of Commons at Ottawa. This agreement opens the United States markets to the chief agricultural products of Canada, such as grain of all kinds, eggs, poultry, cheese, butter, fish, sheep, and cattle. Rough timber, paper, and wood pulp, with other raw products, are also admitted free. Canada on her part admits cotton-seed oil, fruit, and some other products free, and reduces the duty on agricultural implements. The opinion of the Eastern Canadian press in anticipation of reciprocity may be generally surmised from the following utterance of the Toronto *News*:

"*The News* believes that any considerable measure of reciprocity with the Republic would result disastrously to Canada's store of natural resources, to Canadian manufacturers, to Canadian workmen, to Canadian merchants, and to a decisive majority of Canadian farmers, whose best market is their own home market found chiefly in our own industrial centers. At the same time the consumer has a genuine grievance against overcapitalized mergers which unduly enhance the price of commodities to earn dividends on their extravagant issues of stock. The remedy is not, however, to be found in tearing down the tariff against the United States, for that would merely destroy industries which employ Canadian workmen and substitute United States or international trusts for Canadian oppressors."

This paper thinks the Canadian tariff should only be changed to the advantage of England, and we read:

"It is clear that instead of conceding more favors to foreign nations already highly favored in the Canadian markets, we should rather increase the British preference."

This is more clearly and more precisely stated in a resolution passed by the Manufacturers' Convention held in Halifax in 1902, and indorsed at every subsequent annual convention. It runs as follows:

"While the tariff should primarily be framed for Canadian interests, it should nevertheless give a substantial preference to the mother country, and also to any other part of the British Empire with which reciprocal preferential trade can be arranged, recognizing always that under any conditions the minimum tariff must afford adequate protection to all Canadian producers."

The farmers find their reasons for demanding free trade clearly put by the Toronto *Tribune*, which represents them as "asking for freedom; freedom to buy and sell in the world's markets." They are "favorable to free trade with the motherland." "They not only pay a large tax to the Government under the protective system, but for every dollar that goes into the public coffers two or three go into the pockets of the protected manufacturers."

All the Conservative papers think that Premier Laurier, "a cheap politician," has been deceiving them in this matter, and a London (England) paper tries to give a verdict on the situation. After declaring that "if the Republic and the Dominion were to become a fiscal unit, it is evident that the next step would be political amalgamation," *The Outlook* concludes that "neither in the United States nor Canada do practical politicians look for any immediate results" from the tariff negotiations now going on at Washington. This well-informed paper proceeds:

"At the present time the Canadians are intensely proud of their past history, exultant in their present prosperity, and confident of their future. There is no people whose nationalism is more strongly pronounced or better justified. They are in no mood for merging themselves in America—even if they loved the Stars and Stripes. Nor, again, are they eager to take on a 'color question.' They have dealt successfully with their Redskins, far more successfully than have their neighbors, but

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THE TARPEIAN ROCK.
—*Amsterdammer.*

ROOSEVELT—"Count Zeppelin, I hear your airship has exploded."
ZEPPELIN—"Yes, I hear yours has, too."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF AMERICAN FICKLENESS.

they are by no means minded to enter into political partnership with nine or ten millions of colored citizens. These, with some others, are powerful deterrents against political union with the States, and for a certain number of years may be depended upon, but only as tending to keep up the existing frontiers between the two countries. It would be quite possible, let dilatory Englishmen remember, for Canada to enter into commercial arrangements with the States which, in effect if not in name, would cut her off from the British Empire, and, without amalgamating her in the Southern Union, would leave her practically an independent and unattached Republic."

The London *Times* correspondent at Toronto describes "the anxiety" that reigns in Canada over the question, and adds that "outside the organized farmers it is difficult to find any feeling favorable to a reduction of the duties between the two countries. The press generally is either silent or opposed to a reciprocal agreement." On the other hand, the same correspondent, in a subsequent issue, records the fact that a deputation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, headed by their president, Mr. Rowley, was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that "industrial conditions in Canada would not be unsettled by any reciprocal agreement with the United States."

The tendency of many Canadian papers is to reduce the question to a mere party squabble and to take an opportunity of knocking together the heads of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Liberal Government, and Mr. Borden, leader of the Conservative Opposition. The plainest statements on the tariff question which we can find in the Canadian press are thus mixt up with political personalities. For instance, we read in one of the leading papers of Western Canada, the Winnipeg *Tribune:*

"What the West wants is not protection at all, and so far as agricultural implements are concerned it is determined that the duty shall disappear altogether. . . . The West wants the duty abolished and if the Conservative party desires the support of the West as against Laurier, who is maintaining the duty, let Mr. Borden, the leader, submit a resolution to that effect and have the issue fought out and voted upon in the House. No other course will have the slightest effect upon the vote of the West. The settlers have been pretty easily fooled in the past, but no repetition of an ineffective if not cheap trick will ever fool them again."

KRONOS—"Look out for your crowns, boys, I predict a stiff breeze for 1911."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

In another article this newspaper appeals to the people to rise and deliver themselves from this "tariff bondage," and trust neither to "Laurierism" nor "Bordenism" for their fiscal salvation, and we read:

"'The Lord helps those who help themselves,' and the wage-earners and the farmers can only help themselves by hurling from office, and refusing office to time-servers and the tools of privileged classes. It will not help the farmers to turn from Laurierism to Bordenism. The common people, the great industrial classes of Canada, must organize and elect representatives from among themselves, or from among those who are thoroughly in sympathy with the people's cause, before they can hope for relief from the tariff bondage."

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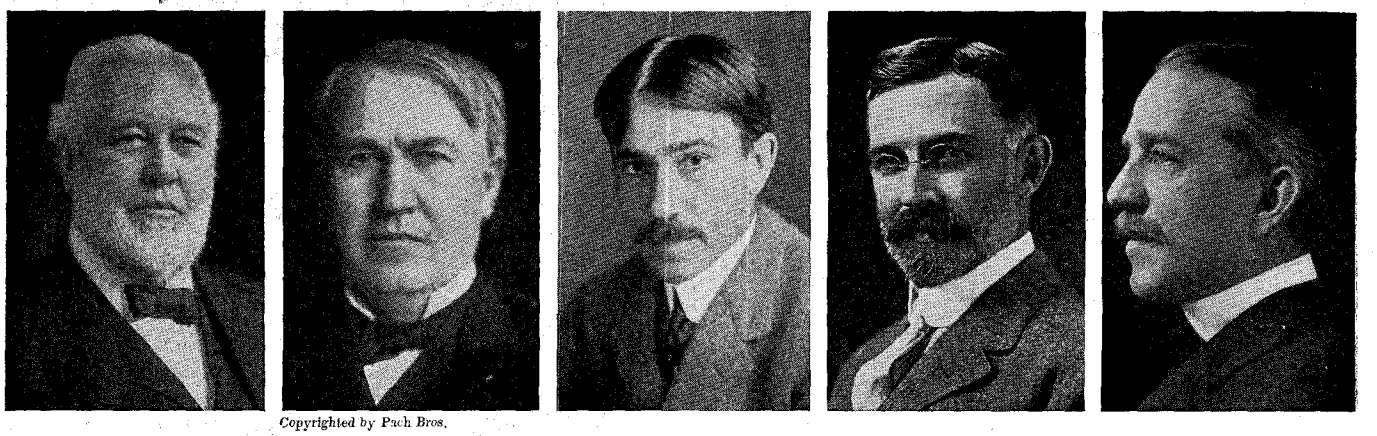
SCIENCE AND INVENTION



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CHARLES W. HUNT.
A leading manufacturer of conveying apparatus and former president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

THOMAS A. EDISON.
His inventions are seen in almost every home and factory in America.

RALPH D. MERSHON.
A prolific inventor of electrical devices. Awarded the John Scott medal by the Franklin Institute.

HENRY L. DOHERTY.
A recognized leader of the gas and electric industry in America.

PETER COOPER HEWITT.
A prominent electrical engineer, best known for his Hewitt lighting system.

SOME PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE NEW AMERICAN "INVENTORS' GILD."

AN INVENTORS' GILD

THE AMERICAN inventors have yielded to the demand for combination that seems to be in the air nowadays, and have concluded to "flock together." The industrial papers announce the formation in New York of what is to be called "The Inventors' Gild," which will doubtless be looked upon as a trade-union, a trust, or a mutual-benefit society, according to the point of view. *The American Machinist* (New York), which warmly commends the purposes of the new organization, tells us that it is the idea of several men who have done work along the line of invention, and who, in developing and patenting their devices, had come to realize the difficulties and disadvantages under which the inventor labors. The new society looks clearly toward the betterment of these conditions. Its object is stated in the constitution to be the advancement of the application of the useful arts and sciences, and the furtherance of the interests of inventors, with an effort to secure full acknowledgment and protection for their rights. Says the paper named above:

"Some of the handicaps to which the inventor is subject, other than the proverbial one of never having any money, are the delays in the Patent Office, due to overcrowding and lack of proper facilities; the involved expense and slow-going code of litigation, and the possibility under which wealth misdirected can delay and prolong a suit, increase the expense to a point which makes such suits prohibitive for a poor inventor. . . . .

"The membership of the Inventors' Gild is limited to fifty. The idea for limiting the membership is that with a small society of this sort it is easier to accomplish real results than with a larger organization, hampered as it must be by unwieldiness and red tape. Further, with a small organization each man will feel that he is a working unit, and that he will be depended upon to do real work, whereas in a large organization the general feeling is that there will be plenty of other men to do the work, and that lack of assistance from any particular member will make little, if any, difference. The result is that in the large organization the work, if any, is usually done by even a smaller number of members than that provided for here.

"It is proposed to select the membership of the gild carefully. . . . The object of such discrimination is to include among the members of the gild men who have not only evolved inventions, but who have achieved some measure of success with such inventions, and who will, therefore, be capable of exerting some influence."

We are also told by *The Machinist* that the gild will study patent situation and procedure through special agents and investigators in connection with legal authorities, and shape a plan of action to bring about patent reform. We read:

"One of the first things to be taken up is agitation for a new Patent Office building to replace the old-fashioned stone structure now in use, and which is far inadequate for the tremendous business conducted by the Patent Office. . . . . .

"We welcome the formation of this gild, as we welcome any movement which seriously proposes to improve our patent situation. The need is far greater than merely to benefit and procure a greater measure of justice for inventors. It affects directly the entire structure of American industry, and as time goes on it will become more and more necessary to offer every possible aid and to remove every possible barrier which, on the one hand will stimulate, and on the other hinder, the growth and expansion of American industry."

REAL WAR ON THE MOSQUITOES

WAR NOW being waged by the State of New Jersey against its local banditti, the mosquitoes, has brought out facts about these pests that have been unknown even to Government experts. The best-known works on the subject state without reserve that mosquitoes are purely a local pest, since they are weak of wing and can not fly far; hence local measures are successful in exterminating them. Jerseyites have never been satisfied of the truth of this dictum, and now Prof. John B. Smith, under whose direction the State work is being carried on, tells us that 90 per cent. of the most annoying mosquitoes breed in salt marshes and fly as far as forty miles inland. Leaving the remaining 10 per cent. to be dealt with by local option, Professor Smith has therefore devoted himself to the salt marshes, the home and nursery of the State-wide insect. The following paragraphs are from an abstract in *The Engineering Magazine* of an account of his work contributed by Professor Smith to *Engineering News*. We read:

"When Professor Smith began the systematic study of the New Jersey problem, it was found that instead of a few, there were many species of mosquitoes; instead of great uniformity, there was a great diversity in life history; instead of being home-bodies, some forms were great travelers, and that a locality might be almost unbearably afflicted without breeding a single specimen. . . . . .

"Another vitally important fact brought out by my investigation was [he says], that two species bred abundantly only on salt marshes along our coast, and that both these species were migrants, flying as far inland as forty miles under favorable conditions. Furthermore, that there might be from six to eight broods annually on these marshes, out of water ranging from pure salt tide to rain fresh. In New Jersey alone there are over 290,000 acres of salt marsh, and over half of that is or until recently has been mosquito-breeding ground. My work demonstrated that over 90 per cent. of the pestiferous specimens

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in the State were of the salt-marsh species, and the importance of dealing with that area became at once manifest.

"Early mosquito campaigns consisted chiefly of getting rid of local stagnant pools and covering large swampy areas with oil —effective enough within its range, but out of the question in work covering a State. When the entomologist had worked out all the factors dealing with the life-cycle and habits of the species, it became a problem for the engineer.

"Theoretically, the matter is simple enough. An ordinary salt marsh is almost level; is porous, so that water runs out easily; and outlets to tide-water are usually within convenient reach. Experiment and observation proved that large ditches were not needed; but that, to be effective, ditches must be deep, straight, and with even sides and bottom. The final outcome was a trench 10 inches wide and 30 inches deep, wherever the character of the ground would stand it. . . . . .

"Finally, from a model patented many years ago, a power ditcher was produced, with which a crew of five men can dig 4,000 feet of ditch in an eight-hour day, and the cost was reduced to about two cents per running foot."

Up to the present, he goes on to say, 25,192 acres of salt marsh have been effectively drained in New Jersey, by 3,464,974 feet of ditches. Incidentally, there has been great improvement in the character of the marsh and the amount of hay produced on it. Some marshes are in pockets among the sand-hills, where the turf is too shallow to hold a ditch. In such cases filling is resorted to, the ground being first covered with shrubs, seaweed, hay, or whatever is available, and then with sand. The projecting twigs hold the sand during storms, and in a year or two there is a solid fill. To quote again:

PROF. JOHN B. SMITH,

Who is ridding New Jersey of its mosquitoes.

"In larger confined areas where there is no outlet, yet another method—that of draining to a center—is adopted. Areas of that sort are usually very low, and, at the lowest point of all, water stands for days and weeks, especially early in the season. Out of such areas come the early spring broods and usually the latest of the season as well. It is easy enough to locate the low point during the summer, and there we dig a pool from 6 to 10 or 15 feet square, and about 3 feet deep. In the center of this pool a large barrel or hogshead is sunk. As the barrel is always below the tide-line, its contents never dry out. Ditches, as needed, are drawn to this pool, using the natural drainage lines so far as possible, and then the place is stocked with 'killies,' the little species of *Fundulus* which run in every creek throughout the marshes. It is surprizing how quickly such areas dry out by this method, even after long-continued rains. When the area is flooded, the fish run everywhere and quickly dispose of any wrigglers that appear. As the water goes down the fish and wrigglers retreat with it, and the more concentrated the larvæ, the easier do they become prey to the fish. In a droughty period the fish retreat to the central pool and finally to the barrel, which never dries out because it is below tide-line. Indeed, in most of the barrels thus far sunk, there is a distinct tidal change of level varying from 6 to 12 inches, and it may be that considerable water actually gets away through the sand from these pools.

"Another type of permanent improvement which eliminates mosquito-breeding marshes, is sand-filling by dredges. Hundreds of acres have been treated in that way by improvement companies and promoters, and miles of territory have been made available for settlement.

"Inland conditions vary more greatly and require a greater variety of treatment. About cities and towns, the dirty and stagnant water problem is best referred to local boards of health, who should deal with it as other nuisances are dealt with. The matter is not entirely simple, since it also involves the city catch-basins as breeding-places; and here the city engineer can aid materially in the selection of a type of basin that offers least chance for breeding.

"In woodland areas there are always depressions that are water-filled in early spring, and develop one brood of mosquitoes that hang about until mid-summer. Where such areas are to be dealt with, drainage and filling must be done, and here again a great deal of filling can be very cheaply done, because no solid fill is necessary. Grass, leaves, branches, anything that forms a bed that prevents free water from standing above, will answer the purpose.

"Deep cold swamps are not dangerous as breeders and need no treatment; neither do open-water areas exposed to wind currents. But overgrown shallow edges of open swamp areas or ponds are dangerous and must be dealt with. Sometimes merely killing out the vegetation along the edges will answer, as thereby fish will be given a chance to get at any insects that may appear. At others it may be necessary to deepen an infested area or fill it. No two problems are entirely alike here, and each must be dealt with according to its special needs."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY EXPLOSION

WHAT HAPPENS to a photographic plate when it is exposed? Nothing that is visible; the plate is quite unchanged to the eye; yet there is some kind of an alteration in its substance, for when treated with a developing-fluid, the image appears. It has generally been thought that light effects a chemical change in the sensitive substance, but that the resulting compound has precisely the same appearance to the eye as before, so that it is revealed only through the second reaction due to the developer. A recent theory, however, puts the action in quite a different light. The sensitive substance, according to this view, simply swells or "explodes" where the light strikes it, cracking the gelatin around it so that the developer can reach it more easily. This theory is proposed by F. F. Renwick in a letter to *The British Journal of Photography*, and it is spoken of with approval by *Knowledge* (London, January), which asserts that various facts pointing in the same direction have been published recently at intervals. Says this paper:

"This theory is based on the observation of Dr. W. Scheffer, that a silver-bromid grain, on exposure, violently throws off a part of its substance, rupturing the surrounding gelatin in its passage.

"Mr. Renwick suggests that, in an emulsion, the silver-bromid grains are wrapt round by a tangled meshwork of gelatin, and can only be attacked either through the extremely minute channels left, or by diffusion through the substance of the gelatin skeleton. Now, if Dr. Scheffer's observations be accepted, then in the neighborhood of an exposed grain the densely tangled network is broken through, and channels of relatively large size, giving far readier access for the developer to the silver-bromid grains, are formed.

"In some respects this theory seems to be more satisfactory than any hitherto held. It has generally been assumed that the commencement of development depended upon the provision of a nucleus, upon which the silver produced by the interaction of silver bromid with the reducer could precipitate. This remains probable, but a difficulty was that, in this case, once fogging from an unexposed developer had commenced, it should have proceeded at the normal rate. This does not seem to be the case; if measurements be taken of the increase of fog with time of development for an unexposed plate, it is found that the function obtained is similar to that given by an exposed plate, but with a much lower velocity constant.

"This is accounted for at once if the exposed grains have literally become 'exposed' to the attack of the developer, by blasting passages through their surrounding network.

"This explosion theory is also valuable in that it enables one

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to give a meaning to the 'ripening' of an emulsion. A 'ripened' grain would be one which was in the most explosive state; that is, in which the crystallization occurring during cooking had reached the limit of stable equilibrium, so that any further access of energy would result in its disintegration.

"The theory is certainly fascinating in its possibilities, tho it will have to face much criticism, especially from a consideration of the destruction of the latent image by oxidizers, and of the desensitizing action of some metallic salts, when added to the emulsion."

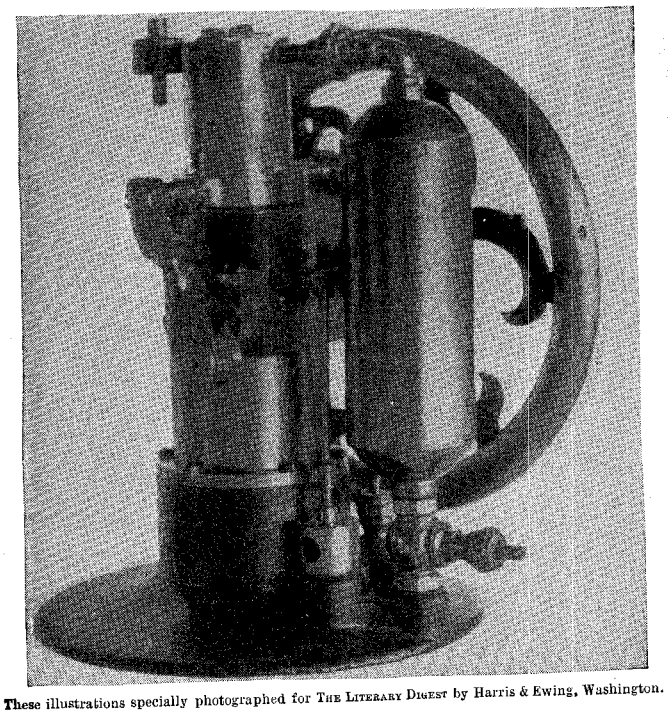
A NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

THE UNITED STATES is to have a National Museum of the Arts and Industries in Washington. The removal of the present National Museum to its new building vacates the old one for this use. The writer of a descriptive article in *The American Machinist* (New York, January 12), Mr. L. P. Alford, tells us that much interesting material has already been gathered, so that the collection, plans for which have been carefully worked out by Secretary Walcott, of the Smithsonian, is already well worth the visitor's while. Many of these specimens are models from the Patent Office, others were given by individuals or manufacturing firms. We read:

"Among the mechanical models we find one of a turning-lathe, invented by Thomas Blanchard and patented in 1843, in all essential particulars the same machine as is used to-day for turning shoe lasts. Two models can be seen of Eli Whitney's cotton-gin, bearing the date of 1794. The early models of the phonographs occupy a portion of a large case, and not far distant is a series of exhibits of the early works of Samuel B. Morse, in connection with the electric telegraph. Sewing-machine development is traced by seventeen models.

"In the steam-engine field one large case contains the cylinder of the first steam-engine ever operated in the United States. . . . . .

"The early work of John Ericsson is shown by several air-engine models, a steam-engine model showing the engine crosswise of the boat and connected to the propeller shaft by link-



These illustrations specially photographed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by Harris & Ewing, Washington.

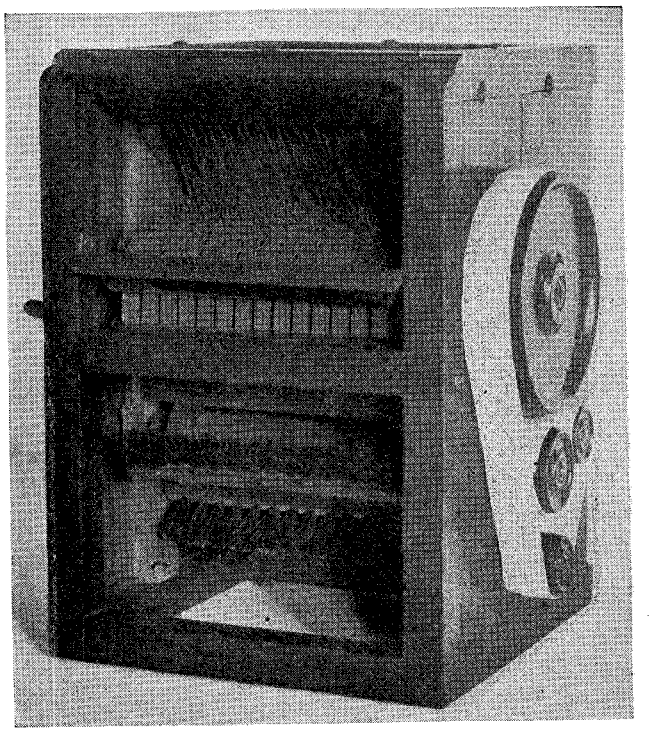
EARLY MODEL OF A GAS-ENGINE, BY STUART PERRY.

and-lever mechanism, and a so-called expansion steam-engine of the date of 1849.

"In the gas-engine field we find exhibits showing the early work of Stuart Perry and Brayton.

"The automobile field is represented by a small model, upon which the patent of George B. Selden was based—a model showing in all essential particulars the automobile of to-day Turning from the models to full-sized operating mechanism, we find a Haynes automobile of the year 1893 bearing the legend: 'First car made in America.'

"Two invaluable exhibits in the field of locomotive development are the locomotives *John Bull* and *Stourbridge Lion*. The *John Bull* is the oldest complete locomotive in America. It was built by George Stevenson & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne,



ELI WHITNEY'S COTTON-GIN.

England, in 1830 and 1831, and shipped from Liverpool July 14, 1831. It was locomotive No. 1, of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, entering into service in 1831. The *Stourbridge Lion* was made in England and shipped to America in 1829.

"Transportation by water has been worked out in a series of most interesting models, beginning with the simplest kind of a floating raft and ending with an ocean-liner. Of special interest are models of Stevens' steamboat, Fitch's steamboat with oars, of the date of 1786, and Fulton's *Clermont*.

"In the field of machine tools one seeks in vain for the history of one of America's most important industries, a world industry which has been developed so largely on this side of the Atlantic. The nearest approach to this field is two neighboring exhibits; Ramsden's dividing-engine and his slide rest. The inscription on the dividing-engine reads as follows: 'For accurately dividing the circular scales of astronomical instruments and engineering engines. Designed and constructed by Jesse Ramsden, of London, England, in 1775.' . . . . . .

"The newer art and industry of aviation is somewhat better represented, for suspended in one of the wings of the museum building are three Langley model aeroplanes, the first of 1896, the second of 1898, the third of 1903. In a nearby case is Langley's aeroplane engine, a priceless treasure. In another are three models, one-fourth original size, of the gliding machine, and with which the late Octave Chanute successfully experimented. They comprize the biplane of 1896, the multiple wing of 1896, and the oscillating wing of 1901 and 1902. The Aerial Experiment Association has presented through Dr. Alexander Graham Bell an exceptionally fine collection of 76 large photographs of the Wright aeroplane, taken during the period of testing by Orville Wright, at Fort Meyer, Va., September, 1908. These constitute a most valuable historical record of this important epoch in the history of air navigation. . . . . .

"Enough has been presented to show that the National Museum already possesses the nucleus of a museum of American art and industry, and that the opportunity is directly in front of us to build this museum into the most splendid collection of its kind in the world.

"All of this must be a source of the greatest gratification to each one who is really interested in the development, progress, and history of American industry."

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THE BALANCE OF THE SEXES

THE OLD QUERY as to what mechanism makes the numbers of men and women remain so nearly alike through ages of time and in different lands has always been something of a puzzle, and Mr. R. J. Ewart, writing in *Nature* (London, January 5), notes that the old reply, that if such were not the case the species would not survive, does not reveal the method. The facts of history show that while during wars and other social upheavals, males have largely suffered, yet within an apparently short period of time, as measured by such events, a balance has been reestablished. Sex equilibrium, Mr. Ewart says, may be compared to a gyroscope, where the greater the disturbance the greater the force tending to reestablish its position. Nature, he tells us, never does anything exactly, but approaches an object by lateral control, which guides her, should any deviation occur. Thus she does not proceed along a straight line, but is continually oscillating like an inebriate in search of his dwelling. All that can be said is that he has a tendency homeward. We read:

"The facts regulating sex must be something of the same type, and are such that the greater the oscillation in any one direction the greater must be the restraining force invoked to curb or neutralize the movement. All such movements have an inertia, and consequently, like a pendulum, pass the middle line and establish a negative phase. The history of any race in its sex composition would show us that such oscillations have occurred throughout time, modified, no doubt, in their regular sequence by such factors as wars and famine. These oscillations of sex balance have brought with them certain changes and movements in the people themselves; an excess of males would naturally tend to produce war, either civil or foreign, while a superfluity of females is easily associated with upheavals in the domestic polity of the community. There is no doubt that, could we trace the history of the world, or any section of it, we should see that man simply reacts to certain variations which are inevitable sequences in the establishment of this balance. Are there at present any indications of the methods upon which, or factors by which, this state is maintained? As is usually found, 'truth is simple,' and so the workings of nature, when once discovered, are easily understood. The sex constitution of our population, upon which such mighty issues depend, appears to obtain its regulating force from a very simple factor, and apparently is correlated with age only.

"At the present time the sex balance is as follows: At birth the ratio of males to females is about 1,030 to 1,000; at the fifth year, owing to deaths among the males, the balance is equal; from the fifth to the fifteenth year the mortality among the females is slightly higher than among the males, but from that time onward, the females relatively increase. If we take the male as a few years older than the female for the purpose of mating, then the balance is disturbed further still. The result of this is to produce in a community a section of women who can not possibly perform that function for which they were fashioned. Their energies are naturally directed into other spheres, as evidence of which we see the revival of the move-

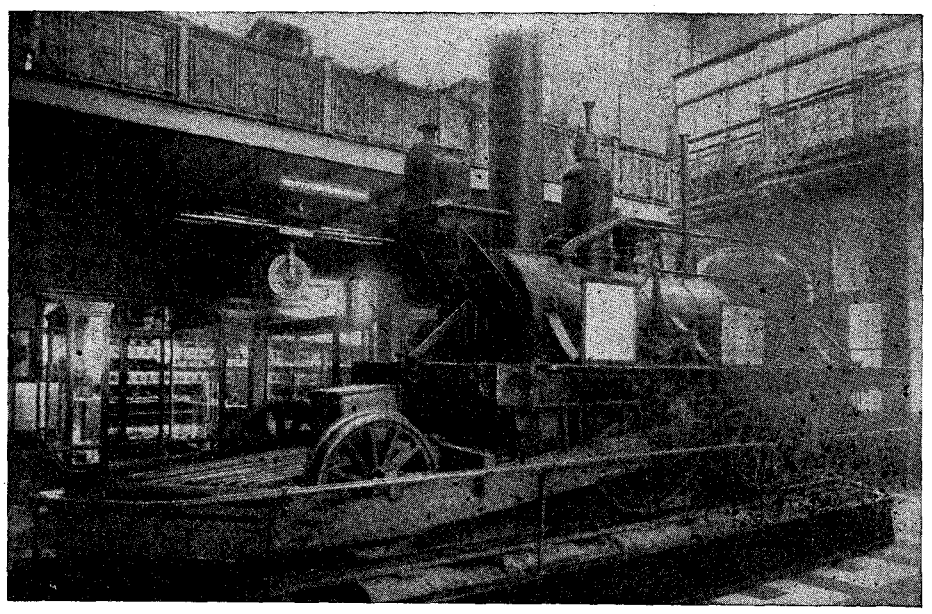
EARLY MODEL OF THE SEWING-MACHINE.

ment for political recognition. The agitation is no new one, and apparently is dependent for its strength and virility on the position of the sex pendulum. If the present female oscillation has not yet reached its zenith the agitation will continue; if the reverse is happening, as there is reason to believe to be the case, then the present movement, after certain bursts of rejuvenescence, should slowly subside, to be again resurrected at some future epoch in the history of the world."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Ewart says, the tendency to produce females over males is present in young mothers; at more mature ages there is an excess of males, and the self-regulating balance depends on this. When females are scarce they naturally, owing to demand, mate early in life, and tend to reproduce an excess of their own kind (females), thus neutralizing the state which recently existed. On the other hand, with males in the minority, the females will mate at more mature ages, in which circumstance an excess of males is produced:

"We see, therefore, that the natural tendency at the present time is to neutralize the female excess. We may possibly look upon ourselves at the present moment as being at the zenith of a female oscillation, and as time progresses, helped probably by a saving of infantile life, a more numerical equality of sex will be estabilshed.

"The relationship of the age of the father to the sex of the child is much the same as the mother, and where disparity in age occurs the influences may neutralize each other, so that with a mother of about twenty years and a father of about thirty years the chance of a boy or a girl should be about as equal as nature can make such a problem. Education is attempting to teach the inhibition of self, and thus delaying the age of marriage, so that the preponderance of male births should go on increasing. If the present rate of progress is maintained, and allowing for the greater mortality of the male infant over the female, an average marriage rate of between twenty-seven and twenty-eight years should produce a population in which the males are at all periods in excess of the females."



THE "JOHN BULL," THE FIRST COMPLETE LOCOMOTIVE IN AMERICA.

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LETTERS AND ART

A MARTYRED NOVELIST

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS was one of the first of magazine writers to be termed "muck-rakers." It is not yet known with certainty whether or not he may be looked upon as a martyr to this literary cause. He was the author of an article named "The Treason of the Senate" in which occurs the line now of darker import, "Fiddlers have more spunk than Senators." Mystery surrounds the causes of his assassination by a violinist, Edmond Goldsborough; but it is surmised that something in Mr. Phillips's writings gave offense to Goldsborough. A mind, probably deranged, "sought to avenge a fancied wrong done him in some of the author's books," especially in the novel "The Fashionable Adventures of Joshua Craig." The New York *Times* reports that he "thought he saw himself in the portrayal of *Joshua Craig*, and one of his sisters in *Margaret*, the Washington society girl who is the heroine of the story." Mr. Phillips's assassin promptly turned his revolver on himself and died by his own hand; the novelist lingered in a hospital for two days. His career is thus sketched by the New York *Evening Post*:

"Mr. Phillips was one of the Indiana group of novelists whose work has brought them into prominence in the last ten years. He was born in Madison, Ind., on October 31, 1867, and received his education at the Madison High School and Princeton University, where he took his A.B. with the class of 1887. After his graduation he went into newspaper work in Cincinnati, later drifting to New York and joining *The Sun's* staff. That was twenty years ago. He left *The Sun* to become London correspondent for *The World*, and while abroad he acted for a time as private secretary to Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of that newspaper.

"Returning to New York, he became an editorial writer for *The World*, and while serving in this capacity he wrote his first novel, 'The Great God Success.' He soon gave up newspaper work and turned his attention to fiction. He was a hard worker and his output found a ready market. . . . Mr. Phillips's novels, all of more or less serious import, gave him an unusual clientèle among statesmen and men of business achievement who rarely read novels.

"He had the distinction of provoking an impassioned criticism from the floor of the Senate, and of evoking a speech from the President of the United States. Mr. Phillips's series of articles, 'The Treason of the Senate,' brought Senator Joseph Bailey, of Texas, to his feet, and later carried him before an investigating committee in his own State. The same articles brought President Roosevelt to the defense of the Senate, and led him to apply the word 'muck-raking' to the literature of higher exposure. Through the storm that raged around his head, Mr. Phillips smiled in serene confidence that he had published only facts.

"'The Second Generation' is everywhere recognized as representative of Mr. Phillips's best work. It is essentially American in its psychology, action, and characterization. It represents a hard-headed millionaire of the self-made type and his simple old wife regarding with pathetic bewilderment the unsettling effect of their wealth on their children. The boy and girl come home from college metamorphosed into two birds of paradise.

"To the father, their ideals, their characters, their ambitions, are all hopelessly faced the wrong way. In the midst of his confusion he is told by his doctor: 'Put your house in order.' In the solemn presence of death he resolves to save his children from the blight of wealth by giving his money to a college. He does so, and dies, leaving his disinherited children to get over their wrath, fight their own battles, and build their own souls into strength through struggle. In after years they come to realize his true benevolence."

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS,

The writer whose article on "The Treason of the Senate" led President Roosevelt to give currency to the phrase "muck-raking."

Mr. Phillips is said to have declared that he had "no mission, no purpose, no cult." He was "just a novelist trying to write as accurately as I can about the things I see, and trying to hold my job with my readers." He disclaimed the artistic temperament:

"The so-called artistic temperament explains the failure of innumerable talented men and women who never get over the frontier line of accomplishment. Symptoms of the artistic temperament should be fought to the death. Work, work, whether you want to or not. I throw away a whole day's work sometimes, but the effort of turning it out has kept my steam up and prevented me from lagging behind. You can not work an hour at anything without learning something.

"The matter of giving life to the pages of a novel is the result of industrious study of human beings. Writing is the result of thinking about things to write about and studying the details of contemporaneous life, so that you may set them down, not imaginatively, but accurately."

Stories are recalled by the New York *Times* of his reportorial days, some of them showing him as a practical humorist:

"He once played a practical joke upon a number of young New York society men. He advised them to mingle with some of the masses and learn what the world in general thought of them at first hand. To accomplish this he offered to take them for a ride up Fifth Avenue in a 'rubber-neck' wagon.

"'Just listen to what the guide says about you fellows,' he told his companions.

"Throughout the trip the guide rattled off a constant stream of witticisms concerning Fifth Avenue's idle rich, not forgetting to mention the names of each of the party, whether they lived on the Avenue or not. The whole party were greatly shocked at first, but finally saw the humor of it, when it was explained that Mr. Phillips had coached the guide.

"A newspaper article which Mr. Phillips wrote about the annual St. Patrick's Day dinner of the Sons of St. Patrick, altho it was hardly more than a column in length, was literally 'flashed around the world' and raised an international controversy over the interpretation of a speech of Joseph H. Choate. Mr. Choate told the diners incidentally in his speech that 'it would be a good thing for this country if all the Irishmen, instead of trying to control politics here, would go back to Ireland and govern their own sorely misgoverned land. . . . . .

"In his early days on *The Sun* the first white squadron of the 'new navy' came into the North River for a short stay, and the ships were the objects of a great deal of curiosity. One Sunday Phillips was assigned to go out to the *Chicago* and get a story of the day's visitors. When he started to leave the ship in the early evening the tide was running out very strongly and he slipt and fell into the water. He was rescued by sailors from the cruisers after a hard struggle.

"He went down to *The Sun* office in his wet clothes and reported to the night city editor. He had on a soft gray suit that did not show that it was wet, and the editor did not notice his condition. Phillips sat down at his desk and wrote a story of about a column, in which he mentioned the incident of a visitor to the *Chicago* falling into the river, but did not give the name. The editor asked if he had not learned the name, and Phillips replied:

"'Yes, I was the man.'"

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JOSEPH CONRAD'S SEA-TALES

IN THESE days when the critics are finding mediocrity rampant in all branches of imaginative literature, it is refreshing to find one novelist ranked by the British along with Meredith and Hardy. They give this place to Joseph Conrad. His audience may perhaps be small for the same reason that the audiences of Meredith and Hardy are small. Superficially his books classify as tales of adventure, but in an appreciation of him written by Percival Gibbon for *The Bookman* (London), it is pointed out how much more than merely sensational tales his works are. "There is not one that has not its roots in actuality and was not stimulated to fruition by the ardent force of imaginative memory," says Mr. Gibbon, quoting, in amplification of this thought, some recent words of Mr. Conrad himself: "Imagination, not invention, is the supreme master of art as of life. An imaginative and exact rendering of authentic memories may serve worthily that spirit of piety toward all things human which sanctions the conceptions of a writer of tales, and the emotions of a man reviewing his own experiences." Mr. Gibbon adds:

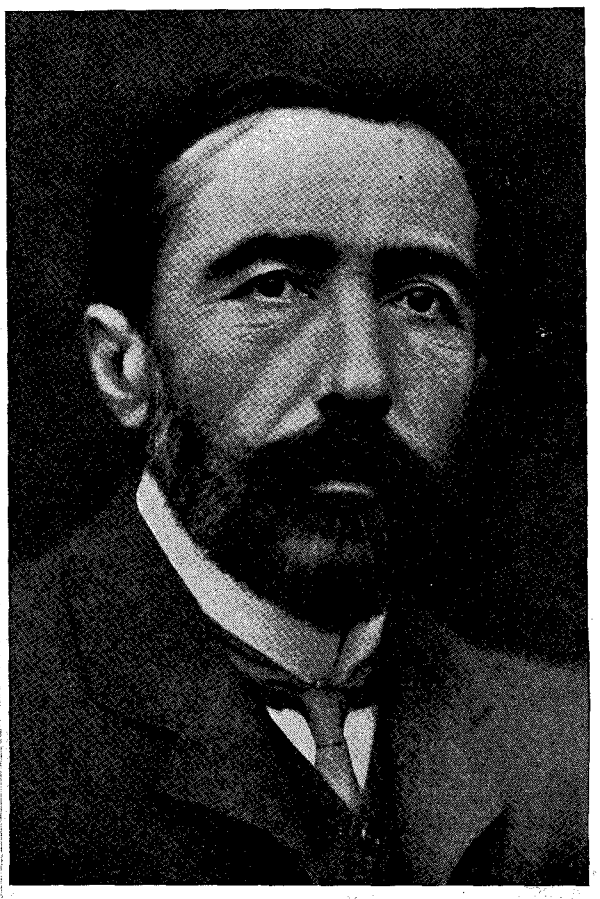
"Here, I believe, we have the key to Mr. Conrad's method. Imagination, the faculty of whole vision that sees men and women, not as detached and arbitrary figures, but as the product of circumstances, environment, heredity, and in relationship to their world and their neighbors—this enlarges and gives force to a wide and varied experience of life on many seas and in many ports. In all his books there is no figure without its *raison d'être*, its justification for existence. Here and there in his tales one meets with a man who seems for the moment unaccountable, such as *Mr. Verloc* in 'The Secret Agent,' and *James Wait* in 'The Nigger of the *Narcissus*'; and these, by the mere fact of their hidden origin, are figures of mystery. But for the rest, his sailors and landsmen alike trail behind them unbreakable links with humanity; they have families and friends; and they are what they are for reasons which the story makes apparent. The massive Captain in 'Typhoon' has a difficult wife in England, and the wife of the chief engineer lives with his mother; the two distant women set the men in a living perspective and complete them."

The "documentary" value of Mr. Conrad's tales is illustrated by the writer in connection with the novel called "The Nigger of the *Narcissus*." Thus:

"Tho Mr. Conrad is commonly referred to as a sea-writer, this is the only full-length novel of the sea which he has yet written, unless one takes into account 'Typhoon,' which, besides being shorter, has more the character of a long 'short story.' But 'The Nigger of the *Narcissus*' is a thing unique, a *genre* in itself; no other writer has attempted anything of the kind. From Bombay harbor to London Docks the voyage of the full-rigged ship *Narcissus* is the theme. With the strictest fidelity to truth, Mr. Conrad takes his vessel under sail from the neighborhood of the land, and all that belongs there; he carries no women aboard to make tragedy and leaves none behind for the sake of sentiment. The vicissitudes of deep water and the humanity of seamen are his materials, and there is also *James Wait*, the nigger, with his pose of a dying man and the real death creeping upon him. And there is always the ship present like a living personality, the domesticity of her fo'c'sle and the statecraft of her officers. It is the life of the sea as men know it who have carried their straw mattresses on board, and made a bunk the temporary headquarters of their lives, as Mr. Conrad was wont to do in his time, before he reached the status of an officer and was on his way to a command; and because his dependence is upon imagination, the inspired and sympathetic vision that enlarges truth and gives it 'effective existence,' and not upon invention alone, 'The Nigger of the *Narcissus*' is a document as well as a work of art."

Mr. Conrad is by birth a Pole, "the native of a country which has no seaboard, whose people are purely agricultural." Some further biographical facts follow:

"The boy who was eventually to find a foremost place as an English writer had far enough to go before he could realize his ambition to become a British seaman. In the 'Reminiscences,' he explains that this ambition was not regarded as reasonable by his relatives, and a tutor was specially charged with the duty of talking it out of him during a walking tour in Switzerland. The tutor, however, saw light and at last desisted, and the next stage in the lad's career was a friendship with pilots at Marseilles, who suffered him to accompany them to sea in the cutter. From there, his course was plain; he shipped in English ships consistently, gained English certificates, and attained a command. How he first saw the East, whose glamour had been a summons to him, he related in his own manner in that fine story, 'Youth.' The end of it came



JOSEPH CONRAD.

"Years about decks and aloft" have given him "the bearing of a seaman, the pucker of the eyes, the spaciousness of gesture and look."

while 'Almayer's Folly' was yet unfinished, a packet of manuscript that went with him from ship to ship and ashore. It traveled in his baggage to the Kongo, and gained its eighth chapter in the establishment of Champnel at Geneva, and a ninth during the intervals of managing a waterside warehouse in London. It was submitted to the judgment of a passenger 'for his health' on the ship *Torrens*, outward bound to Australia. It acquired a faded look and an ancient yellowish complexion. It was begun in 1889 and finished in 1894, and published at last in the following year, when Mr. Conrad had turned his back upon the sea and its uneven fortunes. . . . . .

"A great art, a great genius that spends himself in the practise of it, and therewith a personality of the most engaging urbanity and charm—these are Joseph Conrad. He is now fifty-two years of age, a bearded man of middle stature, with a Latin vivacity of manner and speech. Years about decks and aloft have helped to shape him; as he sits at table or moves in the rooms of his pleasant house in Kent, to which the winds come fresh from the Channel, he has the bearing of a seaman, the pucker of the eyes, the spaciousness of gesture and look; and these do not detract from a certain pliancy and adroitness which signalize the man schooled in social amenities and at home in the world. He has found the place in life that was due to him and friends who can do justice to his achievement. He is one of those aristocrats in our literature who have never stooped below the level of their powers, whose standards of endeavor have never been adjusted to the expediency of the moment. Thomas Hardy and Henry James are of that company; Meredith has passed from its ranks. In such hands as these rest the dignity and security of contemporary letters; they are not the less secure for the service and fidelity of Joseph Conrad."

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A FEMININE CHANTECLER!

ROSTAND was hailed as the supreme dramatic advertiser when he kept Paris on edge for seven years waiting for his barn-yard play, "Chantecler," and when it was finally produced on the boards of the Porte Saint Martin Theater every detail was telegraphed all over the civilized world and it was thought that nothing more in the way of advertising it was possible. Could any further sensation be wrested from so sensational and dramatic an event? That was the problem facing Mr. Frohman. No Coquelin, no Guitry, was available among American or British actors to take the rôle of the cock and crow up the sunrise of popular wonder. So, as the critic of the New York *Tribune* sees it, the only way to insure success here was "to fling both reason and precedent to the winds and give this rôle, which is nothing if not masculine, to a woman, who is nothing if not an incarnation of most delicious femininity."

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MAUDE ADAMS AS "CHANTECLER."

An "alluring specimen of masquerading womanhood," but "not a whit masculine," says a critic.

"Some people would see the joke and laugh; others might see it and weep; most folks wouldn't care; and everybody would go to the play if only for two reasons; it is the most talked-of play in years, and Miss Maude Adams is the most popular person in the United States. That anybody would consider this American presentation of 'Chantecler' seriously as a serious production, nobody, it is fair to suppose, has ever expected. For be the national knowledge of and predilection for drama what it may, the general information concerning poultry is extensive and particular."

The presentation was accomplished at the Knickerbocker Theater on January 23, and the most that the dramatic critics seem willing to concede is that the play will doubtless have a run until crass curiosity, rather than dramatic intelligence, is satisfied. The New York *Sun* reviews the accomplishment of the actors in the principal rôles in these words:

"Charles Frohman had selected the actors from the best of his forces. Apart from Miss Adams there were Arthur Byron to play *Patou*, Ernest Lawford for the *Blackbird*, William Lewers as the *Peacock*, May Blayney for the *Hen Pheasant*, and Dorothy Dorr for the worldly *Guinea Hen*. Then there were scores of other actors disguised as chickens, owls, frogs, rabbits, and various other animals.

"Miss Adams's desire to appear in the title rôle is, of course, impossible to understand. The speeches of *Chantecler* were a pitiful strain on the physical powers of the actress. She could impart no note of masterful ecstasy to her long rhapsodies, abridged as they were. The speeches left her panting for breath between every phrase. She was an alluring specimen of masquerading womanhood, not a whit more masculine in any suggestion than the *Hen Pheasant*, so daintily played by May Blayney.

"Her admirers are accustomed to have Miss Adams make strange artistic ventures, however, and they may follow her in this one. She was altogether her charming self in the prolog. Of the commercial value of her participation in the play there can be no doubt. But what of the artistic elements of a performance in which *Chantecler* is one of the smallest figures on the stage?

"The spirit of the drama was in most particulars admirably realized. Costumes and scenery were beyond criticism in most details. The sunrise was, however, most ineffectively accomplished. Two strikingly artistic scenes were the second and fourth acts, in which J. M. and A. T. Hewlett and Charles Baring put into most artistic form a departure from the scenes utilized in Paris.

"Ernest Lawford was an alert *Blackbird*, but Arthur Byron did little with the part of the faithful *Patou*, that appeared to have been curtailed. Dorothy Dorr as the *Guinea Hen* shrieked most distressingly throughout the third act, which aroused little enthusiasm even from the very friendly audience. Miss Adams was repeatedly recalled after every act, however, and had to express her thanks to the audience.

"To him who made the acquaintance of 'Chantecler' as a book there will be no compensation in witnessing the translated play. Even the puns, which abound and make up most of the humor in the drama, are more potent in their appeal to the eye than the ear. The learning scattered throughout the work has its force then, and altho there may be deep allegorical significance in the scenes, this is not such an inevitable conclusion in the book. Then there is not before the eye the constant effort of men and women trying to look like animals and not in the least creating the illusion necessary to success."

The Tribune's critic has a passage of philosophizing that sheds light on the production viewed as a whole:

"Whether many American patrons of the theater will see more in Rostand's famous play than a Drury Lane audience sees in a Christmas pantomime, time and events will show. Rostand, it may be remembered, had things his own way at the Porte St. Martin. He not only supervised the production, but, as Guitry is reported to have said, he tyrannized over it. At any rate, he got what he wanted. What he would have thought had he been present in the Knickerbocker Theater Monday night nobody will know, but everybody may guess. What beauties of the imagination and of language an appropriate impersonation of the chief bird of the play—a big-voiced, aggressive, lusty, bombastic, daring, brave, masculine *Chantecler*, a *Cyrano* in feathers, would have revealed you may guess by what you knew of Coquelin's art, what you have heard of Guitry's, and what you know of Rostand's genius in weaving words around a thought. Granted that if you would satirize or illuminate human emotions, motives, thoughts, deeds, you will find no better instruments than men and women to work with, men and women as they are, and not masquerading as creatures of the animal world, especially of that thin-brained portion of the animal world, the poultry-yard; granted all this, yet the fact remains that Rostand has adorned this play with literary craftsmanship of a high order. He has, indeed, a teeming fancy. Dramatic the play is not, in the broadly accepted sense of the word; dramatic in that sense it can not be with its principal characters interpreted as they are, but richly imaginative, witty, and attractive it certainly is. It suffers now, of course. But that was expected. It will succeed,

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nevertheless; and that was expected. But its success will be a success of curiosity. And, after all, some of us prefer poultry in their proper places. This is undoubtedly true of those among us who keep poultry, and who know roosters, be they of Gallic breed, or Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, or what not. All the same, all the world will run to see Maude Adams in *Chantecler's* plumage."

THE LYING PHOTOGRAPH

THE ACCEPTED idea that "the camera can not lie" is itself a lie, in the opinion of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, whose delight in paradoxes will make all truths false and all lies truth if he only keeps at it long enough. His point that the camera is a liar he proves in a way which also proves him, if not a portrait-painter, at least a man with the portrait-painter's keen scrutiny. In the London *Daily News* he gives us the portrait of a poet who disappeared and whose whereabouts were sought by the authorities by the aid of a photograph. Mr. Chesterton does not tell us who the poet was; but we will hazard the guess that it was John Davidson, for the pen-portrait that is here given us is almost unmistakable:

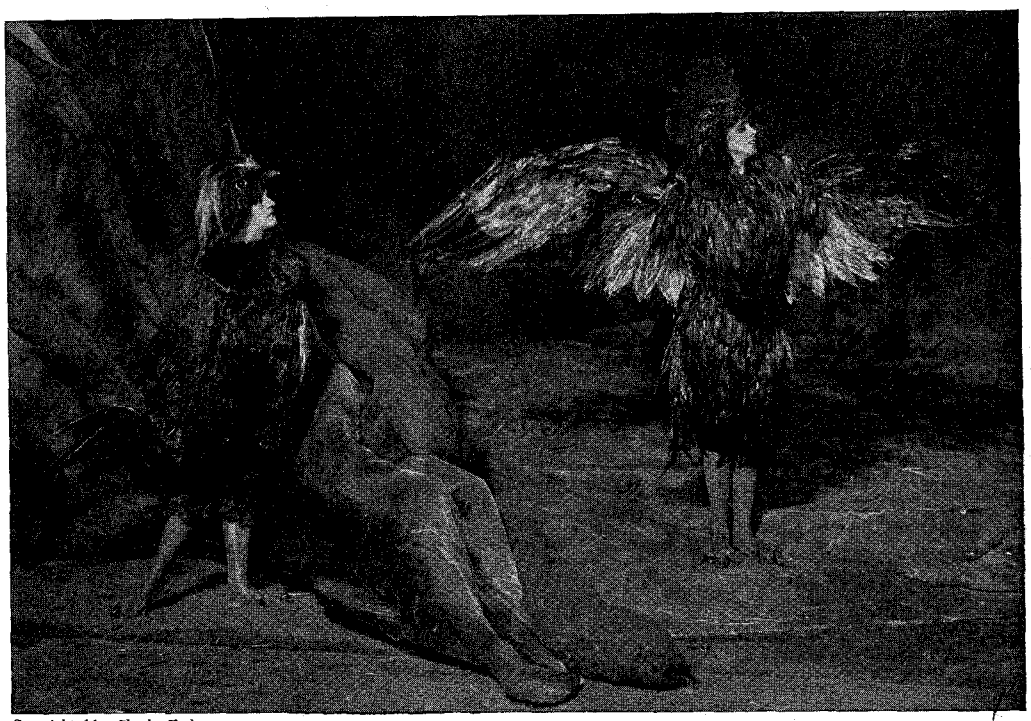
"The photograph, as I remember it, depicted or suggested a handsome, haughty, and somewhat pallid man with his head thrown back, with long distinguished features, colorless thin hair and slight mustache, and, tho conveyed merely by the head and shoulders, a definite impression of height. If I had gone by that photograph, I should have gone about looking for a long soldierly but listless man, with a profile rather like the Duke of Connaught's. Only, as it happened, I knew the poet personally; I had seen him a great many times and he had an appearance that nobody could possibly forget, if seen only once. He had the mark of those dark and passionate Westland Scotch, who before Burns and after have given many such dark eyes and dark emotions to the world. But in him the unmistakable strain, Gaelic or whatever it is, was accentuated almost to oddity; and he looked like some swarthy elf. He was small, with a big head and a crescent of coal-black hair round the back of a vast dome of baldness. Immediately under his eyes his cheek-bones had so high a color that they might have been painted scarlet; three black tufts, two on the upper lip and one under the lower, seemed to touch up the face with the fierce mustaches of Mephistopheles. His eyes had that 'dancing madness' in them which Stevenson saw in the Gaelic eyes of Alan Breck; but he sometimes distorted the expression by screwing a monstrous monocle into one of them. A man more unmistakable would have been hard to find. You could have picked him out in any crowd—so long as you had not seen his photograph.

"But in this scientific picture of him twenty causes, accidental and conventional, had combined to obliterate him altogether. The limits of photography forbade the strong and almost melodramatic coloring of cheek and eyebrow. The accident of the lighting took nearly all the darkness out of the hair and made him look almost like a fair man. The framing and limitation of the shoulders made him look like a big man; and the devastating bore of being photographed when you want to write poetry made him look like a lazy man. Holding his head back, as people do when they are being photographed (or shot), but as he certainly never held it normally, accidentally concealed the bald dome that dominated his slight figure. Here we have a clockwork picture, begun and finished by a button and a box of chemicals, from which every projecting feature has been more delicately and dexterously omitted than they could have been by the most namby-pamby flatterer, painting in the weakest water-colors on the smoothest ivory.

"I happen to possess a book of Mr. Max Beerbohm's caricatures, one of which depicts the unfortunate poet in question. To say it represents an utterly incredible hobgoblin is to express in faint and inadequate language the license of its sprawling lines. The authorities thought it strictly safe and scientific to circulate the poet's photograph. They would have clapped me in an asylum if I had asked them to circulate Max's caricature. But the caricature would have been far more likely to find the man."

Mr. Chesterton arraigns the photograph because it is an expression of the "weakness in civilization" which is "best exprest by saying that it cares more for science than for truth." And he adds:

"This is a small but exact symbol of the failure of scientific civilization. It is so satisfied in knowing it has a photograph of a man that it never asks whether it has a likeness of him. Thus declarations, seemingly most detailed, have flashed along the wires of the world ever since I was a boy. We were told that in some row Boer policemen had shot an Englishman, a British subject, an English citizen. A long time afterward we were quite casually informed that the English citizen was quite black. Well, it makes no difference to the moral question; black men should be shot on the same ethical principles as white men. But it makes one distrust scientific communications which permitted so startling an alteration of the photograph. I am sorry we got hold of a photographic negative in which a black man came out white. Later we were told that an Englishman had fought for the Boers against his own flag, which would have been a disgusting thing to do. Later, it was admitted that he was an Irishman; which is exactly as different as if he had been a Pole. Common sense, with all the facts before it, does see that black is not white, and that a nation that has never submitted has a right to moral independence. But why does it so seldom have all the facts before it? Why are the big aggressive features, such as blackness or the Celtic wrath, always left out in such official communications, as they were left out in the photograph? My friend the poet had hair as black as an African and eyes as fierce as an Irishman; why does our civilization drop all four of the facts? Its error is to omit the arresting thing."



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THE SUNRISE SCENE IN THE FOREST.

Chantecler (Miss Adams) is beguiled by the *Hen Pheasant* (May Blayney) so that he forgets to direct the sunrise by his crowing. Hence comes his great disillusionment.

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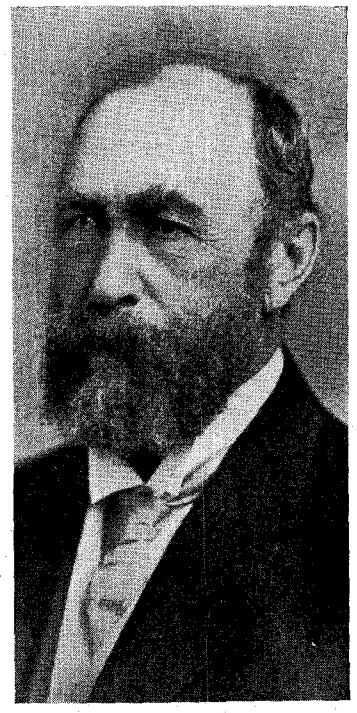
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

SILENT EXTERMINATION OF RUSSIAN JEWS

THE WORLD has heard little of late of the bloody stories of massacred Russian Jews; but we are not to suppose from this fact that the Russian Government has turned a benignant smile upon its Jewish subjects. As a matter of fact, "if the story of recent treatment of these unfortunate people could be told with dramatic detail," says *The Outlook* (New York), "the whole world would be stirred, and people would open their history of the Middle Ages to find any parallel to the sufferings of human beings." Mr. Herman Rosenthal, a Russian author and editor who once lived in Kief, and served in the Red Cross Society during the Russo-Turkish War, tells in the same number of *The Outlook* a story of some of these sufferings. It is not a bloody tale of the pogroms such as set the world aghast a few years ago at the drama played in Kishinef and elsewhere. It is, on the other hand, a story of "peaceful extermination," which has "taken the form of a system of merciless repression and degradation."



HERMAN ROSENTHAL,
Who shows how the Russian Government, by "merciless repression and degradation," is seeking to rid itself of its Jewish subjects.

The greatest affliction of the Russian Jews, says Mr. Rosenthal, is the limitation of the right of residence: rigorous herding of the great majority of them in the large cities of Poland and the so-called Pale of Jewish Settlement. "The whole policy of the Russian Government is to withdraw all rights of external residence, and to pack the Jews closer and closer in the great cities of the Pale." The "Pale of Settlement" consists of fifteen provinces, comprizing a twenty-third part of the Empire. Russian Poland is not in the Pale, but there also Jews may live. The other thirty-five governments of European Russia, the Caucasus with its eleven governments, Siberia with its nine provinces, and the provinces of Middle Asia, are generally closed to the Jews. Mr. Rosenthal goes on to give some account of the lot of the Jews in the Pale of Settlement:

"In this great Ghetto, created by the strong arm of government, 95 per cent. of their number are confined. Here their condition might not be insupportable, if only they had freedom of movement. But the assertion that even a twenty-third part of the Russian Empire is open to Jews is a fiction. In reality only a two-thousandth part of the Empire is free to them. For the May Laws of 1882 definitely forbade the Jews to settle in the villages, and since 1887 they have even been forbidden to move from one village to another. Only those who were residents in a village in 1882 may continue to live there, and the number of these is steadily diminishing. A temporary absence from the village is sufficient to forfeit the privilege, and women usually lose it by marriage. . . . . .

"Hundreds of places which in the official directories had figured as townlets suddenly, in the early nineties, were declared to be parishes, and as such not open to Jewish settlement. So enormous was the injustice of this movement, supported by Senatorial decisions, that even Plehve relented so far as to restore to a considerable number of these places their urban standing. But this mitigation was applied ten years after the catastrophe, after thousands of Jews, especially in the governments of Chernigov and Poltava, had sustained irretrievable loss."

Last year in Kief thousands were marked for expulsion, and the plan was carried out as follows:

"The police inaugurated a series of night raids, invading hotels, the homes of private citizens, surprizing clerks in the shops, and expelling many singly and in groups. In the spring of 1910, acting on orders from St. Petersburg, the local authorities sent orders of expulsion to 1,150 families in Kief and to 238 families in the suburb of Demiyevka. The petitions of non-Jewish merchants who protested to the Government that the wholesale expulsions would cause great economic damage, the protests of Jewish delegations, and, lastly, the attacks of the foreign press, had but little ultimate effect. The names of a small fraction of the proscribed were stricken from the list, but for 1,200 Jewish heads of households with their families the order remained. Those who could not obtain the right of residence by paying the gild tax—and but few could afford it—had to quit the locality. Most of the expelled went voluntarily to Odessa, Warsaw, Cracow, Lemberg, or emigrated to America. Among these a girl, deranged by her experiences, flung herself from the window of the express train that was taking her to Odessa, and was killed."

Finally, *The Outlook* publishes the statement of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, of New York, that "the method of massacre which a few years ago filled the newspapers with terrible atrocities has been succeeded by a less dramatic but even more tragic method of 'peaceful extermination.'" Continuing:

"In many places throughout Russia the commercial boycott has greatly enlarged the miseries of the Jews, and pushed them down into a still deeper poverty. Jewish soldiers who have honorably completed their terms of service in the Russian Army are not permitted to return to the towns from which they were taken. Dr. Wise makes the appalling statement that Jewish girls in some cases have registered in university towns as prostitutes, in order that they might be permitted to live in cities where higher educational opportunities were afforded them.

"At the same time, the Ministry of Education has greatly lessened the educational facilities open to Jews, and certain schools and universities are half deserted by reason of the compulsory absence of Jewish students. From towns like Kief and Smolensk Jews have been driven in crowds. Insanity has terribly increased among the Jews in the Pale as the result of tyranny and oppression. One-third of the members of the Duma signed the bill providing for the abolition of the Pale; and their punishment for treason has been seriously proposed. The miserable condition of great numbers of Jews in some cities is indicated by the fact that in one city 70,000 applied for alms in a single week. In another, all the resident Jews are registered in the criminal department. To a deputation from a Jewish conference which waited upon the Russian Premier to protest against these terrible grievances the Premier gave no assurances whatever, but sent the deputation away with a severe lecture.

"Dr. Wise was right in saying that the Jewish question in Russia has ceased to be a Jewish or Russian question. and has become a question of humanity; and he is right also in declaring that the consciences of statesmen outside of Russia have been in many cases chloroformed, and that an appeal must be made to the nations. Mr. Tchaykovsky has warned the West that as long as Russia enjoys a sense of security in regard to other nations the policy of oppression at home will be continued. Influential Jews out of Russia are doing what they can in many quarters to relieve the sufferings of the members of their race in that country. Many Jewish bankers in this country and in England have resolutely taken the position that they will not strengthen the Russian Government by financial aid so long as it continues its course of persecution. . . . Every advantage ought to be taken to put on record the protest of Americans against this intolerable tyranny."

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WHERE CHURCH UNION MIGHT BEGIN

WHILE CERTAIN great historic doctrines like apostolic succession and baptism by immersion stand as obstacles to general church union, there are certain steps that might immediately be considered between groups of denominations who do not hold widely differing views regarding them. If any two of the denominations could get together, suggests the non-denominational *Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), "that would be a first great step toward ultimate union." This suggestion is made because to this journal "discipleship to the Lord Jesus Christ is the only test of denomination, church, or life itself" having "any interest." It recognizes that there are those for whom the jarring doctrines mentioned above "loom rather large." First among these are the Methodist Episcopal and the Episcopal churches, to whom this suggestion for "reunion" is made:

"For it is reunion in this case, as the founder of Methodism was a minister in the Anglican Church. The vital differences which caused the formation of the new body no longer exist. There is practically no difference religiously between the sermons of Dr. Stires and Dr. MacMullen, whose churches face each other on Fifth Avenue. The Methodist Church is Episcopal in its polity, having bishops, as does the Episcopal Church. Most scholars agree that the 'apostolic succession' has not, in strict sense, been broken. John Wesley was ordained in the Episcopal Church, and he ordained the first Methodist Episcopal ministers, and they ordained in turn. Of course, this is not strict 'apostolic succession,' but it ought to satisfy those who are not extremists, inasmuch as the current has not been broken. While to us this whole question has no more moment to real Christianity than the color of the clothes the minister wears, yet it does seem a vital thing to a large party in the Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal minister has, more than any other, the requirements for recognition of this body that believes in the form of apostolic succession rather than the spirit. They stand to the Episcopal Church where the Episcopal minister stands to Roman Catholicism; they are simply a split. And while, if we believed that apostolic succession was worth making an issue of, we would join the Roman Catholic Church, yet, for the sake of the gain for Church union, we make this first suggestion in all earnestness, that Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal try to heal the breach and again become one."

From "The Catholic News," New York

FATHER JOHN A. FERRY,

Who tells prisoners discharged from the government military prison that they have had a "grand opportunity to reclaim a lost character."

Nothing of any "*religious* value," asserts this journal, separates the various branches of the Presbyterian Church:

"Steps have already been taken looking toward reunion; there are in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, existing side by side, two powerful churches, the Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed (in some instances Collegiate). These two churches are almost identical in both creed and general spirit, and their methods of church government could be easily welded together. In New York City, where both the Presbyterian Church and the Dutch Church are powerful, the ministers already fraternize, as of one body. Already talk of union is abroad. It seems to us almost easier of consummation here than anywhere.

"The Free Baptists (and the Baptist churches in the East are rapidly becoming such, union communions in New York City of Baptist churches with other churches having become quite common) and the Congregationalists have the same church polity. They believe in the autonomy of the local church. The Baptists are congregational in government. Why can not the liberal Baptists and the Congregationalists come together, where the question of baptism is all that separates them, agreeing to leave the form of baptism to the choice of the candidate and the question of baptizing infants to the choice of the parents?"

CHAPLAIN FERRY'S "COUNTERSIGN TO SUCCESS"

EVERY MAN discharged from the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., receives from the chaplain, Father John A. Ferry, a leaflet containing a few words of practical advice. This prison, as *The Catholic News* (New York) reminds us, must not be confused with the Federal Prison at Fort Leavenworth. It is strictly a military prison, where dishonorably discharged soldiers are serving punishment for military offenses, principally desertion. Only about 10 per cent. of the 900 convicts are real criminals, we read, hence "the place is more of a home than a penal institution." Moreover, "most of the men, on their discharge, tell the chaplain that they are glad they were sent to it since it has awakened them to the worth of character." This lesson Chaplain Ferry tries to make of permanent benefit to them through the following "Countersign to Success" handed to each prisoner when he leaves:

"My man, your discharge from the United States Military Prison should be looked upon as a crucial point in your life. There is no doubt whatever, you had no desire to come here at the time you were about to be incarcerated. The question that faces you now is not—whether or not you should have been sent here, but rather have you profited by reason of your stay at the United States Military Prison. In justice to yourself, you should answer in the affirmative. You have had a grand opportunity to reclaim a lost character or to strengthen a weakened one, to learn a useful trade and to improve yourself mentally and physically. Occasion has been given you to wean yourself from the fundamental evils which were the direct or indirect causes of you being landed in this penal institution. Chance has been given you to curb your appetite for liquor and bridle your carnal passions.

"You stand at the vergency of two ways. The path to the right leads—to success; that at the left—to failure. If you let your footsteps be along the roadway at your right, you will have no regrets in after years. The person who is capable of making good resolutions is one in whom is all the potentiality of true manhood. In the years to come, the possibility will be yours to look back through the vista of life and behold a white mile-stone with the letters U. S. M. P. engraved upon it. This mile-stone in the distance will have no very unpleasant associations about it if, in your heart, you can admit that from it you began to appreciate the real value of character.

"You go out of prison, I trust, filled with the best of resolutions. These resolutions are embodied in the determination, with God's help, to keep away from liquor, bad women, and evil associations in general. All the liquor-dealers whom you have patronized before coming here—all the bad women whose smiles and companionship delighted you in the past have not moved one finger in the endeavor to secure clemency for you or to make prison life less unpleasant by an encouraging letter. This ought to show you how empty is the admiration, how shallow the friendship of this class of individuals. I trust you will not like a dog return to its vomit. If experience has taught you that you can not control your appetite for liquor, you owe to yourself and to society to continue to abstain from it in the future. Only misery follows in the wake of its use.

"As regards women, there are plenty of good women in this world who will be glad to make your acquaintance and one of them be your companion for life, provided you show character. . . . . .

"Peace of mind can be bought only at a cost of self-denial. Never was a victory won without a battle, never was success attained in any walk of life without the price of self-sacrifice to a lesser or greater degree. So it will be with you. Your

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self-denial must begin in Kansas City or the first place you have to stop awaiting train connections. The temptation to 'whoop it up' in celebration of your discharge from prison will be the first evil you have to wrestle with. This will be embodied in the desire for drink. In the name of God, my dear man, think of your good resolutions, put your back to the swell of the temptation and do not allow it to carry you its way. Happiness will be yours the next day in the thought that you have come out victorious in your first fight. The realization of this will give you an appetite for still greater victories, and so, day by day, if you but fight, you can not help but reach the heights of success.

"On the other hand, if you betake yourself along the path to the left, only failure and misery will be the outcome. Not being shielded with the armor of self-denial, you will eventually fall a prey to remorse of conscience which is almost incurable and generally ends in a suicide's grave. At forty or fifty years of age, you will find yourself a degenerate, panhandler, or pauper. Nobody will have any use for you, no woman will love you, there will be no children to make the sunset of life a happy one for you. In order to satiate your appetite for liquor or to give free rein to your passions, you will sin against the laws of the State and sooner or later enter again within prison walls.

"Peruse these few lines, my dear man; let them be food for thought for you and endeavor to profit from a reflection on them. May the choicest of God's blessings be yours in life; may you in after life, in the sweet atmosphere of a home, be able to say that you have truly profited from the chaplain's parting words. There is nothing truly substantial in life but character. The acquiring of it is surely worth the candle of self-denial."

MINISTERS WHO REFUSE TO GROW OLD

THE OSLER IDEA of the age limit of effectiveness works subtly in many walks of life. Some church committees seeking new pastors, we are told, start out with a hard-and-fast rule that no one over forty-five need hope to be considered. The door is thus immediately shut upon any quality that does not bear the stamp of youth. Such an arbitrary age limit, says *The Continent* (Chicago), is not wrong in aiming to protect the Church "against the affliction of a petrified or petrifying pastor." The attitude is "stern but not unjust." But "what is unjust in the committee's attitude comes of its ignorance of how generally ministers have got awake to these perils." We read:

"The committee manifestly looks on all ministers alike as about equally indifferent to the danger of getting hard, dry, and forceless—as therefore all equally likely to claim the prerogative of preaching on indefinitely, regardless of whether they can continue efficient or not. So it classes together the whole list of men no longer young and rejects them all in one uncompromising sweep.

"But that policy ignores entirely what a revolution has already been worked among the ministers by the compulsion of these very conditions. It gives the preachers no credit at all for taking a profitable hint from so many rejections of middle-aged men.

"In good truth the preachers have taken a hint—and more. 'What earnest care it has wrought in them; yea, what clearing of themselves; yea, what indignation; yea, what longing; yea, what zeal!'

"To-day a far greater proportion of the ministry of Christ than in many generations past is on conscientious watch against the insidious inflexibility of the older years of manhood. These men are honestly seeking by fresh, free contacts with the life of the world as it is; by manly, independent thinking on the current problems of humanity, and withal by a holy dissatisfaction with themselves, to keep themselves alive and growing.

"These men are asking no favors. They understand that inefficiency can not be fortified in any church by bulwarks of sanctimony or pleas for pity. They are willing to stand by the efficiency test.

"*They have one protest only. They do object to the reign of a stubborn old prejudice which denies the possibility of continuing efficiency in a man who trains himself to preserve his efficiency.*

"And a prejudice which takes no account of changed conditions has precious little excuse."

JOURNALISM FOR YOUNG CLERGYMEN

LONG VACATIONS are usually utilized by theological students for experimental preaching. A better plan, thinks Dr. Harlan G. Mendenhal, would be for them to experiment in life; and journalism would offer them the best means. Such occupation, he declares, "would add to the mental stature and give renewed vigor to the body as well." In *The Homiletic Review* (February) we read some of his arguments in favor of this school. Thus:

"Journalism will aid in sermonizing. The reporter expresses his thoughts in clear, terse English. He knows what he wants to say and says it in a way that is not only interesting but convincing. He learns word-painting in describing events which he actually sees; he tells his story in such a graphic manner that the reader is interested to the end. The photographic art is brought in to aid him in making a 'good story.' The editor covers a different field, for he seeks to convince by argument or otherwise of the truthfulness of the subject which he discusses. In simple direct address he places his cause before the reader's judgment and asks a verdict in his favor.

"Now the preacher is both reporter and editor. His business is to bring the mind to think aright on the subject which he discusses from the pulpit, to convince of the righteousness of the cause for which he pleads, and convert the unbeliever to his way of thinking. The argument is enforced with illustrations of actual facts or the imagination is allowed free rein in describing results that may follow from a certain course of conduct. . . . . .

"This school gives the minister facility of expression and concentration of thought. The journalist is compelled to write out his subject quickly, sometimes when in ill health or with others in the same room or amid the exciting events which he is describing. The morning or evening paper in its editorials discusses events which have happened within twenty-four hours and does it with the diction and grace of the scholar. Many ministers have been handicapped in their preparation for sermonizing, and now with constant calls to duties outside of the study they are driven to nervous prostration as Sunday draws on apace and not even one sermon is ready for delivery. A young minister clings tenaciously to the sermons composed in his seminary days, when he has entered the pastorate, lest the time should come when, hard prest for time, he would be unable to accomplish his task. To be able to concentrate his thoughts and express them quickly and intelligibly is more easily learned in the editorial room than in any other school; and, what is of far greater importance, the thoughts thus stirred come with a burning enthusiasm which in turn kindles the glow of a new life in the minds of the hearers.

"The minister learns from the journalist the art of condensation. Is it not remarkable how much an editor or a reporter can put into a few words and how many words many clergymen use to express the same thing? 'Boil it down,' is good advice for the preacher as well as the journalist."

The newspaper world is, moreover, "a most excellent field in which to know men—not men in the abstract but men as individuals." For:

"The journalist learns how to approach men, and discovers what the heart fears and what it is trying to conceal. He rubs up against all classes and is at home wherever you put him, in the costly drawing-room of the man of wealth or in the squalid tenement of the outcast. He is all things to all men. An infinite amount of tact is necessary to accomplish his purpose, this is admitted, but he knows how to round a square corner without doing any damage either to himself or the corner. He can approach a man on any subject and win him to a confession or an explanation of the matter for publication. He never knows defeat. He learns that there are more ways than one by which a victory may be had. We never have heard of a reporter entering an office in rough and boisterous way and accosting a business man on any subject as did an enthusiastic evangelist a prominent man in the town where he was holding meetings, with the statement, 'Sir, do you know that you are on the road to hell?' Now, that declaration may have been a fact, but the evangelist's quick exit from the office showed what effect his presence had upon the mind of the man he sought to save. How to gain his point is learned by the man who must know men if he would succeed in his profession."

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

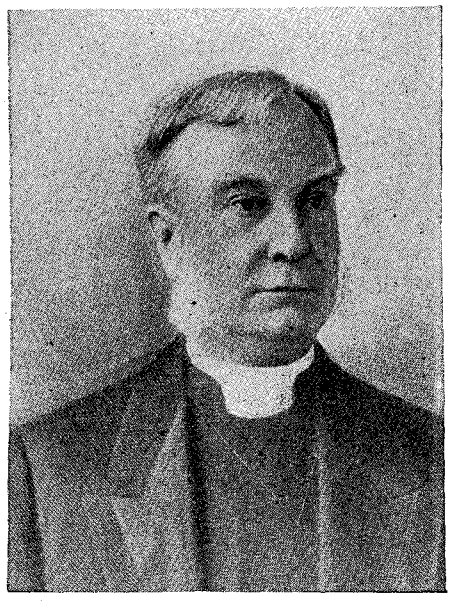
Brown. William Adams. Morris Ketchum Jesup. A Character Sketch. Cloth. 8vo. Portraits. Pp. 250. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1910.

When Morris Jesup died, early in 1908, he was missed and mourned by a far wider circle of persons than any one man could estimate, for his affiliations, interests, and influence

From "The Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman."

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN AT THE AGE OF FIFTEEN.

were continent-wide. There will therefore be a very large number, and a most varied one, to read this character-sketch; and to all, no doubt, it will give great satisfaction, for it seems to have been prepared in the spirit which characterized this well-loved man in his life. Mr. Jesup was an admirable illustration of the "great New York merchant," a type of the men who have made the city the metropolis of the country and at the same time foremost



REV. DR. RANDOLPH H. MCKIM,

Author of "A Soldier's Recollections,"

in educational and humane institutions. To this city Mr. Jesup came as a lad who had been reared in a refined and wealthy home in Connecticut, but who had seen this good fortune almost disappear and his father die within a few weeks. Beginning as an apprentice in the engine-building firm which afterward became the Rogers Locomotive Works, he grew steadily until he could go into business for himself, and continued to grow, in furnishing railroad supplies, and then in building and managing railroads themselves, until he was at the head of one of the greatest concerns in the country and became president of the Chamber of Commerce.

But tho of national reputation as a business man and financier, and proud of his success and stainless reputation, other things received, at any rate in the latter half of his life, more of his attention and gave him greater joy. It is related that from his first start he took to heart the advice of his early employer—"Never indorse a note except for your business, and begin early to give away your money." When only fifty-four years of age, he retired from business in order to devote the most of his attention to the multifarious enterprises for public good with which he was associated. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for many years its president. He was for twenty years the treasurer of the United States Christian Commission, handling sagaciously the millions it spent in alleviating and comforting the soldiers in the Civil War. He was an officer of almost every religious and philanthropic society whose headquarters are in New York, and of such prominent non-religious institutions as the American Museum of Natural History, the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Rapid Transit Commission which built the present subway. These by no means illustrated all his greatness or goodness, however, which were shown in a daily course of fine and kindly acts.

It is peculiarly fortunate that the story of such a man's life should be written with good judgment and with the elevated literary manner which characterizes this sketch; and it will be equally welcome to men very unlike one another who yet knew and profited by knowing this truly great citizen in some aspect of his many-sided character.

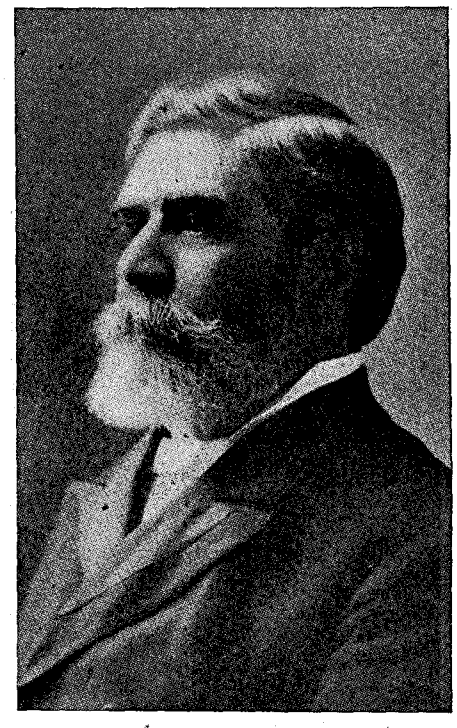
Dana, Richard Henry 3rd. [Editor] Richard Henry Dana, Jr. Speeches in Stirring Times and Letters to his Son. Cloth. 8vo. 5 portraits, pp. 520. Houghton Mifflin Co. $3 net.

It is rather extraordinary that a man whose life was spent as a lawyer, legislator, and publicist, under circumstances of great prominence and credit, should be most widely known as the writer of a book of travel, published in his youth; yet his son, the editor of these Speeches, thinks it worth while to say upon the title-page that the Mr. Dana of whom he speaks was the author of "Two Years Before the Mast." The qualities of close observation of men and things, wide knowledge, a sense of the picturesque, dramatic, and humorous, as well as of keen analysis, which were foreshadowed in the "Two Years," and have made that manly book so deservedly popular, appear in these speeches. They make them an exhibition not only of an advocate's acumen and an orator's fine rhetoric, but of a most admirable character. The book will therefore be a welcome and valuable addition to the library of American biography, and to the history of those "stirring times," preceding and during the Civil War, when Dana was a pillar of strength to the antislavery and Union-preserving sentiments of the country. Of the dozen or more speeches and addresses given, the most important are those on the life-appointment of judges; in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853; on the Usury Laws; the arguments in behalf of Charles G. Davis, and of the negro, Anthony Burns, under the Fugitive Slave Law; the argument on the Prize Causes (which establish the present

From "The Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman."

ELIZABETH CLEMENTINE STEDMAN, MOTHER OF EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

legal opinion relating to that matter); and the discourse on the Monroe Doctrine. Some of these are of historical value in treating of phases of our national career upon which the light of such contemporary discussion as Mr. Dana then gave, is of great service and others are, at least in their principles, still before



S. D. WOODS,

Author of "Lights and Shadows of Life on the Pacific Coast."

the public. The whole contents of the volume are such as every thoughtful man will be the better for reading.

The Speeches are prefaced by a biographical sketch of his father by the editor; and are

(*Continued on page* 216)

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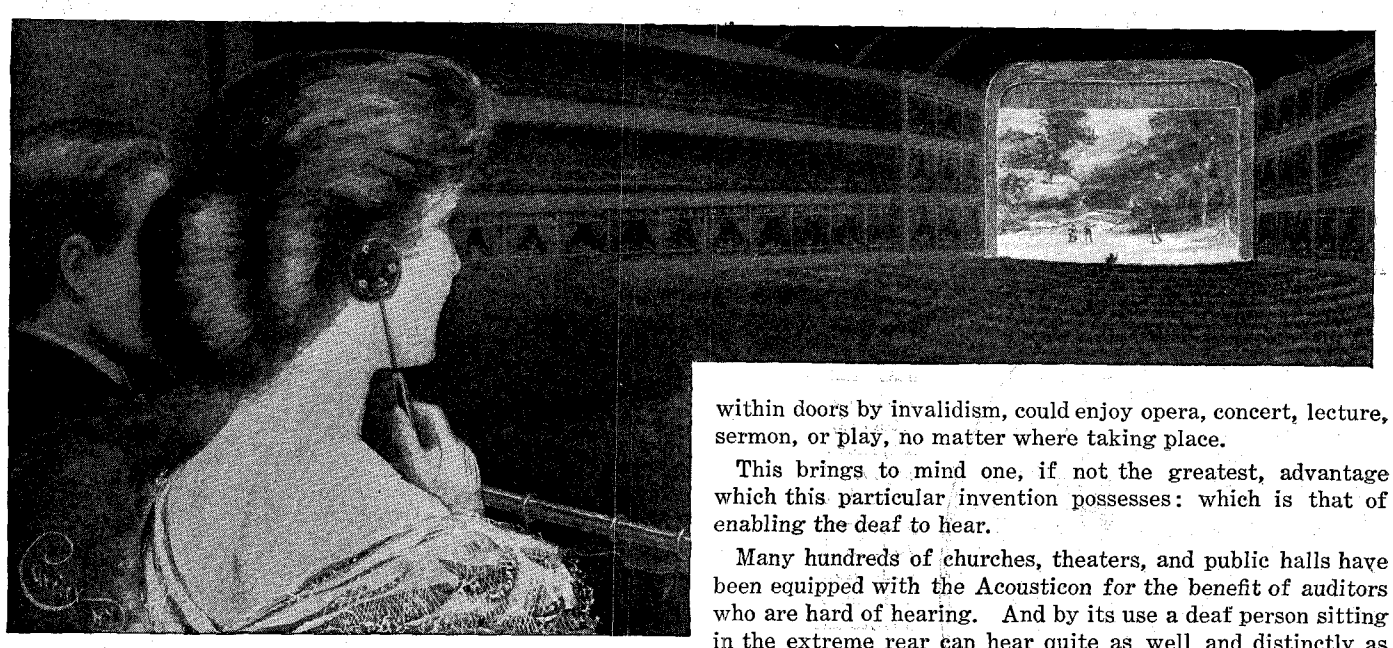

MAGNIFIED SOUND

And How It Is Aiding in the Work of the World

BY

W. W. GRIFFITH

THE EVOLUTION of electrical science in the past few years has been startling in its rapidity. In no other field, perhaps, has this been more noticeable than in the magnifying of sound, and the different useful and helpful purposes to which improvements along this line have been applied. Electricity in general is making so many improvements and benefiting mankind in so many ways that there appears to be no limit to its possibilities. But in its capacity for transmitting sound this seems to be particularly true.

Nothing in the nature of telephony has been produced which is more interesting or more efficient in its way than the Acousticon, for in talking to a person at a distance with this instrument there is no need to speak into the transmitter, it gathering the sound from the air for itself; for that matter it is not necessary to place the receiver to the ear to hear a conversation—except at great distances—as the voice is magnified in receiving, as well as at the other end.

The speaker may stand twenty feet from the transmitter, speak in his natural voice, and be distinctly and clearly heard over the wire at practically any distance.

Not long ago an experiment was made with the Acousticon at the Capitol at Washington, with a view of installing it in the new Capitol building so that any member of the House or Senate may hear, while in his office, all that is going on in the House or Senate. Speeches made on the floor of the legislative chambers were distinctly heard at a distance from the building, and by the attachment of a small horn to the receiving end every one in the room heard distinctly all the proceedings.

By the aid of the Acousticon a New York business man could sit in his office and listen to the pleading of his attorney before the Federal Court in Washington.

Telephone subscribers in Chicago could, with an Acousticon equipment, "tap," as it were, the Metropolitan Opera House in New York and hear whatever opera is being performed.

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Dr. Parkhurst, from his magnificent church on Madison Avenue, New York—which has an Acousticon equipment—may ere long preach to an audience of 100,000 people scattered from Maine to California.

The "shut-ins," that host of unfortunates perpetually confined within doors by invalidism, could enjoy opera, concert, lecture, sermon, or play, no matter where taking place.

This brings to mind one, if not the greatest, advantage which this particular invention possesses: which is that of enabling the deaf to hear.

Many hundreds of churches, theaters, and public halls have been equipped with the Acousticon for the benefit of auditors who are hard of hearing. And by its use a deaf person sitting in the extreme rear can hear quite as well and distinctly as those not so afflicted.

The success of the Acousticon in making the deaf hear messages sent over the wire inspired the inventor to extend the idea and apply it to personal use. The result of his endeavors was the production of a portable Acousticon—one which can be worn without inconvenience, and so constructed as to be far less noticeable than any of the usual ear-trumpets, speaking-tubes, etc., yet very much more effectual.

It not only amplifies or magnifies sound 400 per cent., but it clarifies and accentuates the articulation, making it clear and distinct.

It is composed of a transmitter, or "gatherer of sound," a small disc which can be made of any color to suit the costume; a neat receiver, small and light in weight, which is held against the ear by a small headpiece which can be concealed by the hair; and a tiny battery which is easily carried in the pocket and is therefore quite out of sight.

It will be seen that the method of wearing this Acousticon leaves both hands free, as the little frame holds the earpiece to the ear.

By the use of this portable Acousticon it is said that, with the exception of the very few who have lost entirely the sensitiveness of the auditory nerve, every one is not only enabled to hear, but, by its constant use, the stimulated action on the working parts of the ear, in some instances, restores their natural functions.

One feature which would seem to make this instrument especially efficient is that receivers of various grades are made so that the condition of the particular ear to which it is to be applied, can be exactly suited.

So many people suffer from deafness, to whom news of this possible relief will be a matter of great interest, that we suggest their writing to Mr. K. M. Turner, President of General Acoustic Company, Jamaica, New York City, mentioning that they have read this in THE LITERARY DIGEST. He will be glad, under these conditions, to send full particulars.

Though the makers of the Acousticon can hardly afford to put the instrument out on a charitable basis, they express themselves as willing and anxious to demonstrate its efficiency by permitting every one to thoroughly test it in every way before it is considered as purchased. They take the ground that a dissatisfied purchaser can do far more harm than many times the profit on an instrument. And they therefore particularly request that where a few days' use does not prove it entirely successful, it be returned.

This request would seem to prove that they must have thorough faith in its merit and its unfailing efficiency. And so long as they pursue this policy they will doubtless enjoy the confidence of the public, especially those who become their patrons.

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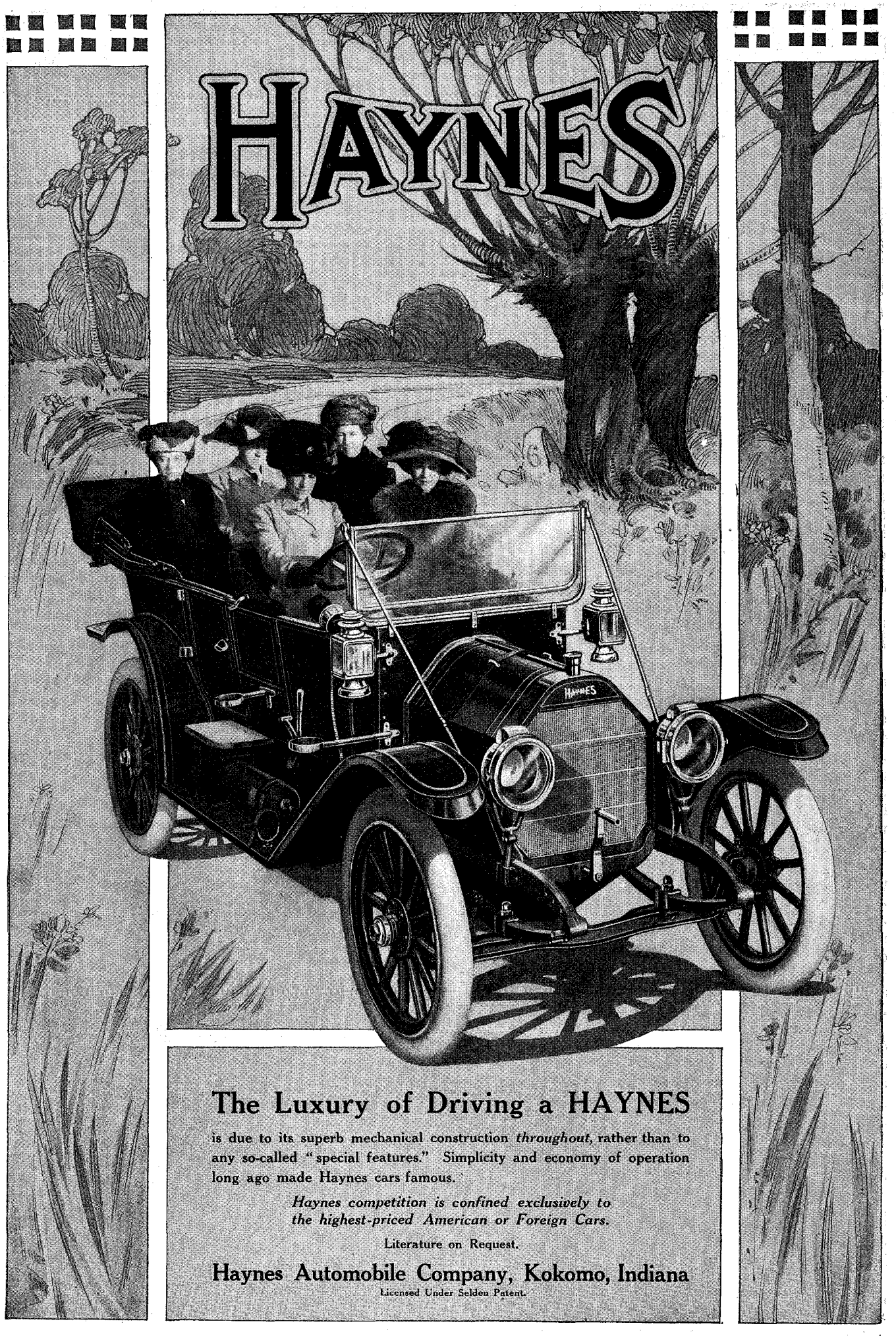

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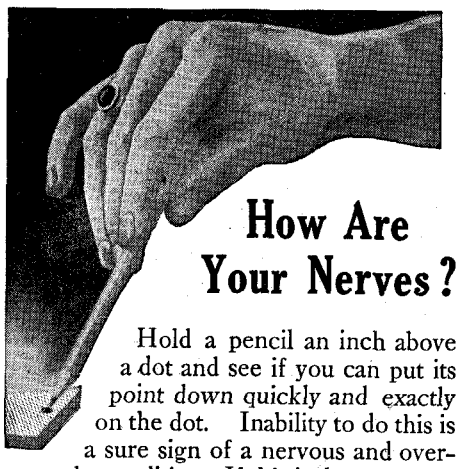

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Hold a pencil an inch above a dot and see if you can put its point down quickly and exactly on the dot. Inability to do this is a sure sign of a nervous and overwrought condition. If this is due to coffee—try Baker-ized Coffee.

Baker-izing improves coffee in three distinct ways.

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Coffee chaff can be seen in any other coffee when ground. It is an impurity and contains tannin. Brewed alone it is bitter and weedy. It doesn't help the coffee flavor, and is not good for the human system.

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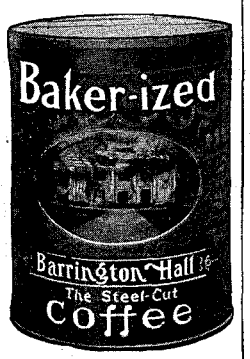
The Baker-ized Steel-Cut Coffee

Second—the coffee passes through steel-cutters in order to secure pieces of as nearly uniform size as possible—without dust. You can brew uniform pieces uniformly to the exact strength desired. No small particles to be over-steeped and give up bitterness and tannin. No large grains to be wasted by under-steeping.



Therefore a pound of coffee *Baker-ized* will make 15 to 20 cups more than a pound of ordinary coffee—because you get all the flavor from every grain.

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Address .....

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 213.)

followed by a series of excellent letters written to his son when a boy at school and college. An admirably detailed index enriches the book.

Edwards, Deltus M. The Toll of the Arctic Seas. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 450. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50 net.

This is a well-written and apparently carefully authentic series of sketches covering the whole history of Arctic exploration, from Hendrik Hudson to its culmination in the attainment of the Pole by Peary. It is a good book for young people, and for small libraries.

Flaubert, Gustave. The Temptation of Saint Anthony. Translated by Lafcadio Hearn. 12mo, pp. 162. New York: Alice Harriman Co. $1.25.

This "Epic of the Human Soul's search for Truth" had been translated into English before Hearn undertook the work, but translations from foreign or dead languages into our language are 99 per cent. as bad as bad can be. The reason is partly because men of genius prefer original work to that of the slaver who puts other men's thoughts in his own tongue. Only men of genius can translate. Bayard Taylor's "Faust" is on the high level. In the "Temptation of Saint Anthony" two consummate stylists again meet. The phrases of Flaubert lose none of their brilliant light and keen-eyed precision when rendered by his present translator. Apart from the spiritual and philosophical value of the great Frenchman's work there is a power of verbal condensation, felicity of phrase, and consummate melody in the rhythmic period, which Hearn recognized and has produced as far as the tongue of Pascal and Bossuet can be turned into Anglo-Saxon.

Gross, Hans. Criminal Psychology. Translated from the German by Horace M. Kallen. Pp. 492, with appendix. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The claim Professor Gross makes is that his volume is for judges, practitioners, and students; one may include also in this assembly the medical fraternity, because of their valuable researches in psychology. The book is thorough and learned. It contains not only the author's own observations, but a digest of works by the world's greatest criminal psychologists. Professor Kallen has made a scholarly translation.

Howe, Maud. Sicily in Shadow and Sun, with numerous illustrations, including pictures from photographs taken in Sicily and original drawings by John Elliott. Pp. 489. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1910.

The power and attraction of this description of Sicily's sorrows at the time of the great earthquake and her subsequent recovery, lie primarily in the knowledge and authority of the writer.

Mr. Elliott was interpreter on the cruise of the *Bayern*, and a few months later took an active part in the organization and building of the American settlement in Messina, and Mrs. Elliott took a great interest in all the relief work. The suffering and despair of the few survivors of the awful catastrophe, and the crusade of the relief expedition, are graphically described. The author pays tribute to the American Ambassador, Lloyd C. Griscom, and to Lieutenant Reginald Rowan Belknap, and their well-chosen corps of helpers. The public sympathy and the

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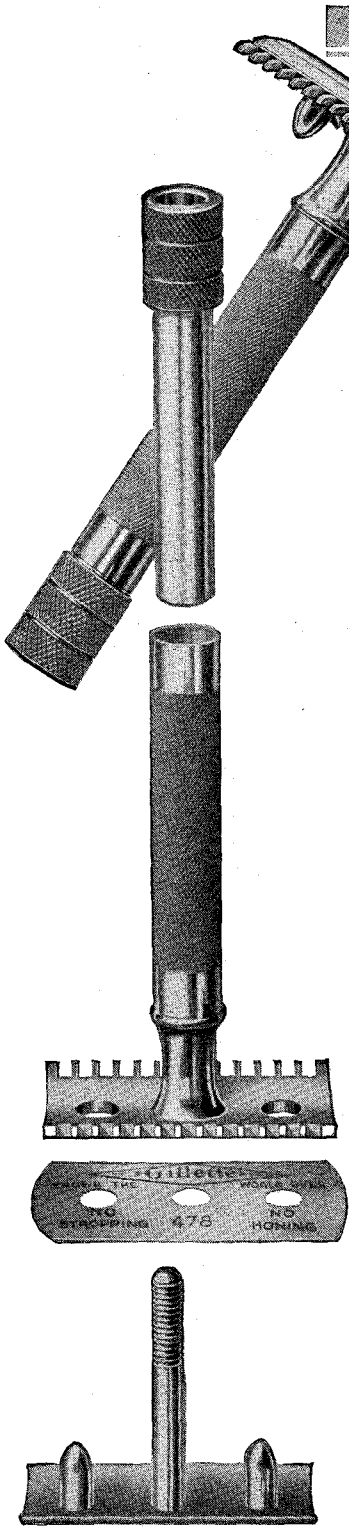
readiness to give generously were universal, but the difficulty lay in restraining brainless enthusiasm. The earthquake in Sicily and Calabria was probably the greatest disaster in history, and the rescue by the Red Cross Knights of Civilization, history's most romantic and dramatic incident. In her descriptions of Taormina, Palermo, Girgente (Agrigentum), and Syracuse, the author gives beautiful pictures of the cities and their surroundings, and weaves into her stories glimpses of ancient Sicily and historical events. As a loyal American, Mrs. Elliott is proud of the part America played in this great drama, and yet she never praises herself to the exclusion of others. The nation, torn by a sister's anguish, acted first with the heart of Roosevelt, second with the mind of Griscom, third with the will of Belknap; these three men were the triumvirate who put through the imperial thing America desired.

McKim. Randolph H. A Soldier's Recollections. Leaves from the Diary of a Young Confederate. With an Oration on the Motives and Aims of the Soldiers of the South. 8vo, pp. 362. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2. net.

The title-page of this volume gives slight clue to the identity of the author as he is now known. Randolph H. McKim, "late First Lieutenant and A. D. C., 3rd Brigade, Johnston's division," is the Rev. Dr. McKim, who many years ago was rector of Holy Trinity Church, in New York, but who, for more than twenty years, has been, as he now is, rector of Epiphany Church in Washington. Dr. McKim's recollections, as here printed, relate wholly to the Civil War in which he served on the Confederate side from the beginning until Lee's surrender. At the outbreak he was a student in the University of Virginia, where on a night in April, 1861, he was one of a band of students who secretly placed the Secession flag on the summit of the rotunda. This was in advance of the secession of Virginia.

From the University of Virginia many students went forth to the war. Tablets on the rotunda porch now record the names of 503 alumni who lost their lives for the Southern cause. Dr. McKim makes a comparison of these figures with those for Harvard, whose memorial tablets contain the names of only 118 alumni who perished for the cause of the North. Harvard sent to the war altogether 938 alumni. Records show that the University of Virginia sent not less than 2,500. Altho the students and the alumni of military age from the University of Virginia then living were fewer in number than those from Harvard "in something like the proportion of four to seven," yet there were



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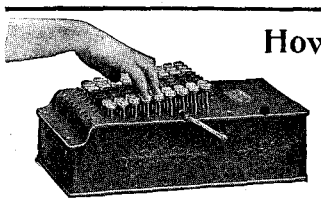

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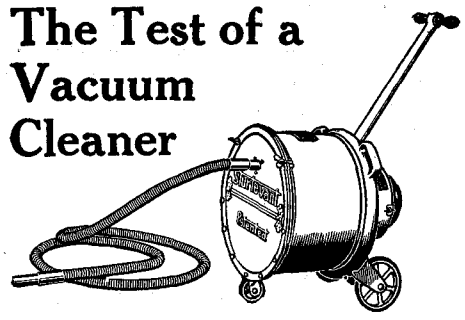
The Test of a Vacuum Cleaner



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The dominant feature of the

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Electric Vacuum Cleaner

is that it has TREBLED this period of perfect efficiency. It has none of the complicated or flimsy parts — bellows, valves, gears, diaphragms—which have been the fatal weakness in portable vacuum cleaners. It is an entirely new conception of powerful simplicity. A Sturtevant means a house spotless for a life-time.

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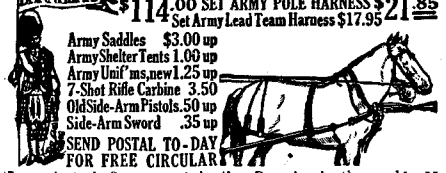

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"more than three times as many" serving in the great conflict, from the University of Virginia, while in lives lost there were "four times as many" as from Harvard.

Virignia refused to secede until called upon to coerce back into the Union States that had already seceded. She believed that the Constitution was violated when President Lincoln prepared to coerce seceding States by force of arms. Dr. McKim devotes a chapter to the constitutional issue involved and cites the well-known fact that South Carolina was not the first State in the Union to favor secession, threats of it having been made in the North on four memorable occasions, three of these threats having come from Massachusetts.

As for slavery, he cites the fact that in 1826 there were 143 emancipation societies in the United States, of which 103 were in the South. Abolition sentiment in fact was strong in many parts of the South, and notably so in Virginia, where abolition would have been carried in the legislature except for the reaction created in 1832 by "the fanatical agitation of the abolitionists." It was not the cotton-gin which produced the change of sentiment; that instrument was already a generation old; it was "the abolition crusade launched by William Lloyd Garrison." Except for that, Dr. McKim believes the conclusion is irresistible that slavery would have been peacefully abolished in the South by the South itself. Not one in ten of the men who fought on the Southern side were "financially interested in slavery." So true is this, that the Southern States would have gladly abandoned the institution could they, by so doing, have established their independence.

Dr. McKim is a native of Baltimore and in joining the Southern Army incurred his father's displeasure—a division which, "by reason of our great mutual attachment, was very painful to us both." He served at Bull Run, his regiment, in the brigade of General Elzey, arriving at the critical hour of the battle and saving the day for the Confederates. He describes how they marched to the field at double-quick pace, over a distance of six miles of dusty roads in the heat of a July sun, and believes that not alone did the action in battle of this regiment save the day, but that quite as much was due to the great cloud of dust which rose from the road as they marched double-quick to the field, thus giving an impression that their numbers were greater than they really were. It might well have been thought by the Northern army that a brigade, instead of a regiment with 600 muskets, was marching against them. Dr. McKim's chapters on Chancellorsville and Gettysburg are quite as interesting as the one on Bull Run.

The book is written in a fine strain of sincerity and is distinctly interesting. It is a revelation not only of the author's own character, but of the spirit of patriotic devotion that animated men in the Southern army. He declares in his preface that he is not "brooding over the ashes of the past." Indeed nothing whatever of a gloomy nature pervades the book. The author is glad that "sectionalism is dead and buried," but claims for the South "full part in working out the great destiny that lies before the American people." He thanks God that to-day "the sun shines on a truly united country."

Stedman, Laura, and **Gould,** George M. Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman. Illustrated, 2 volumes, 8vo., pp. 604+688. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. $7.50.

Mr. Stedman's Life, as here disclosed,

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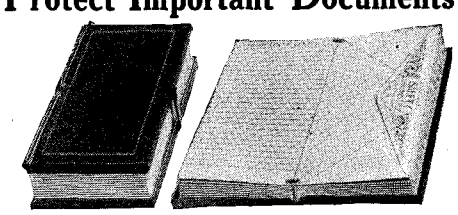

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mainly in writings of his own, edited with loving care by his granddaughter, is almost an autobiography, and will come as a revelation, not only to the public in general, but to many of his friends, and even to some who regarded themselves as intimate with him. Very few men of his period were wider known, or were more highly esteemed and better liked in the authors' gild; few were seen more constantly in literary gatherings, few seemed so successfully to have mastered the problem of comfortable living in an expensive, highly organized community. His blithe and inspiring presence often led, if it did not dominate, many gatherings of which he formed a part. No author or critic of his generation was more willing or more constant in giving advice and encouragement to younger men seeking success as authors. His appreciation of new writers, his helpful interviews with them, his long and encouraging letters to them, were the everyday commonplaces of his activities.

But it appears from these volumes that Mr. Stedman's own life was a long struggle with recurring adversity; helping others to find "jobs," he often needed one for himself more. Only for one short period could he be said to have reached what in New York could be called an actual competence. Just before the melancholy failure of his Wall Street firm, he had made in three years $200,000, some considerable portion of which must have remained to the good. With this exception, he seems never to have been in an easy condition as to the financial outlook.

To begin at the beginning: a more cheerless childhood and boyhood have rarely fallen to the lot of a man of genius. At more than one point, his own life reminds one of Poe—so much so that it is now easy to understand the interest which Poe's life, apart from his literary genius, must have had for Stedman, one of the best of his many editors. His father died at sea when he had little more than ceased to be a child in arms. His mother, in a few years, married for second husband a man of fortune, who would not have the Stedman children in his home, and soon went abroad with her for a term of years, serving in the diplomatic service. It fell to an uncle to rear Stedman in another community, and to send him to Yale, where his boyish vitality led him into difficulties with the college, that ended in his dismissal at the close of his sophomore year.

Thenceforth Stedman's life was one of struggle to gain a simple livelihood. At twenty he married a girl of eighteen—who remained his lifelong companion—went into country journalism, made ventures in real estate, came to New York, finding employment on a newspaper at eight or ten dollars a week, served in the Civil War as a correspondent, returned to New York, and entered upon the Wall Street career, which for almost the remainder of his life shared, with authorship, his activities. In a material sense, it is a melancholy story, one of constant ups and downs. Friends and relatives advanced him, from time to time, small sums with which to conduct his Wall Street business, and while the most scrupulous of men as to borrowing and paying, such amounts as he made seldom kept him long on the good side. In the course of his life he purchased equities in homes for his family, but afterward sold them and through investments elsewhere lost much, if not all of, the money.

A note in Stedman's diary for 1876 reads:

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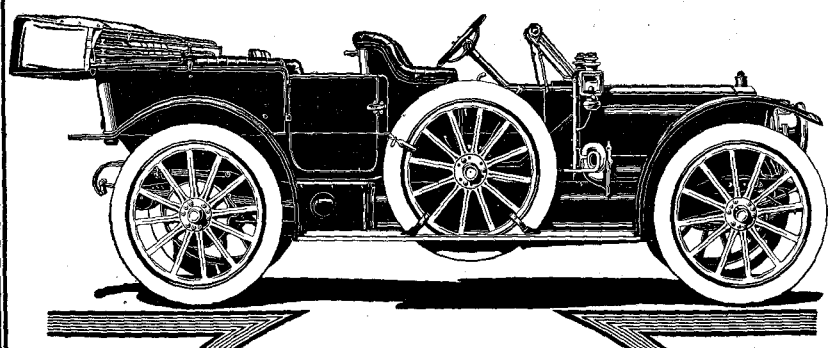

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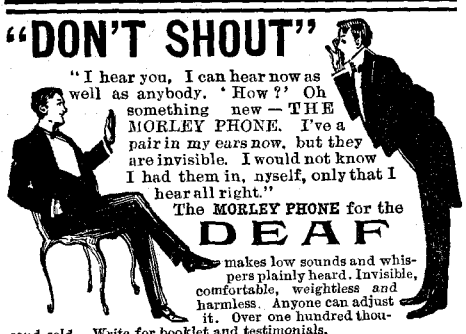

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Stedman's heart was never in Wall Street, except as Wall Street might provide him with an income. His deeper interests were in literature always. Many years ago he wrote to William Winter: "One thing I long since vowed to secure—the privilege of choosing my own kind of writing, be the amount never so small. To do this, I was willing to sell groceries and even to be called that fearful thing—a poet-broker." Not long after the failure of his firm a magazine publisher sent him a check for $100 for any poem he might write. Altho "never so pinched for money as at this very moment," Stedman returned the check simply because "no poem has come to me."

Amid all discouragements he kept the friends of his youth. Many rose to high stations—in wealth, in honors, in the plaudits of the world, but never in one of these letters can a trace of jealousy be found; one more often sees rejoicing in another's success. He had a philosophy of his own in these matters that was admirable. "I have learned," he says, "from self-experience, forbearance. I have learned to take each man in his humor, to accept my friends as they are, even to allow for their failure to understand." There was something noble and apart in a mind which, after so many misfortunes, so much unavailing struggle, could look at life in that way.

One can see how the melancholy beginnings seem to have foreshadowed the misfortunes that followed in his career. Had his father lived, his fate must have been different; had he had a mother's care, its course must have been better. Peculiar pathos lies in his confession: "My earliest recollections are of my young mother writing poetry for the magazines with her two half-

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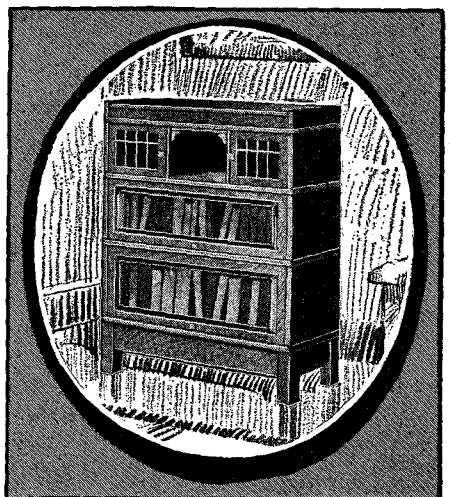

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orphan children sitting at her feet." He here refers to the period when she sought to support herself and her children in the few years which intervened between his father's death and her second marriage. Out of literature Mr. Stedman never made what could be called for any man a living. He frequently got nothing at all for what he did, but his heart was always in authorship and by authorship rather than by Wall Street the world will remember him. It was a brave life from start to finish, and as blithe and chivalrous as it was brave.

Long after his death two friends at a club, where for more than forty years Stedman had been a constant sojourner, were discussing this "Life and Letters." As they parted for the night, the elder of the two, who had long been Stedman's intimate friend, remarked with emphasis: "A very honorable little gentleman." Perhaps no words give better key to his character, or pay finer tribute to his memory. To remain all that, after so many vicissitudes, and so much sorrow, was success of a kind that comes only to rare spirits like him and Scott. He wrote no poem quite so fine as the poem his own life reveals—none conceived on more valorous lines, none pervaded by more exquisite pathos. But he had drunk deep at the ancient fountains of culture and conduct, and by them his whole life was fortified and enriched.

Morse, Margaret. Scottie and His Lady. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 276. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Mott, John R. The Decisive Hour of Christian Missions. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 267. New York: Young People's Missionary Movement.

Neihardt, John G. The River and I. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

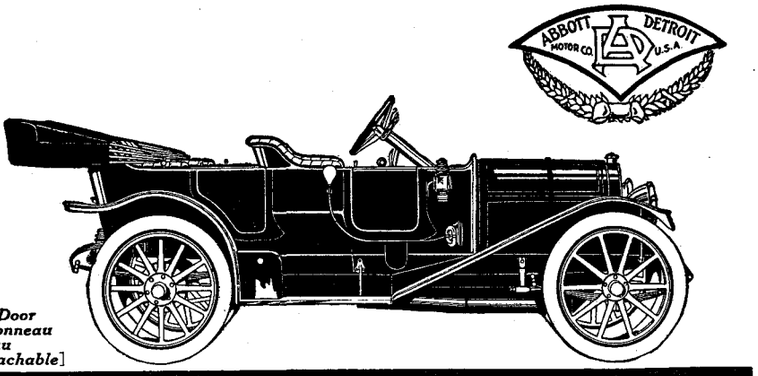
Newton, Wm. Wilberforce. How to Speak, Read, and Write. A Primer in Rhetoric. 12mo, pp. 39. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co. 50 cents.

Nicoll, William Robertson. Sunday Evening—Fifty-Two Short Sermons for Home Reading. 12mo, pp. 416. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.50 net.

Osborn, Henry Fairfield. The Age of Mammals. In Europe, Asia and North America. Cloth. 8vo, pp. 636. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.50 net.

Doctor Osborn, paleontologist of the United States Geological Survey, President of the American Museum of Natural History, and of the New York Zoological Society, and Professor in Columbia University, might well be conceded capable of making an authoritative book on the subject this title suggests did one know no more about him than the credentials his positions afford. But a reader will soon find that he has done far more than give an orderly summary of the facts of paleontology since the first appearance of the Mammalia; he will quickly discover that the author is a brilliant generalizer, possest of material gathered from all round the globe, fructifying his knowledge by the exercise of a constructive imagination, and expressing his facts and ideas in a literary style, clear, vigorous, and entertaining. Thus he has added an original and most illuminating packet of material for the new history of the globe. Paleontology has always hitherto suffered by its detachment. It has stood separate from geology on the one hand, and from zoology on the other. Fossils were long studied by themselves, or only in their relations to comparative anatomy.

It is the prime virtue of this book (for we may take its wealth of facts as something to be expected) that it considers each fossil as merely the symbol of a creature which must be studied as the naturalist of to-day examines the animals around him. Hence



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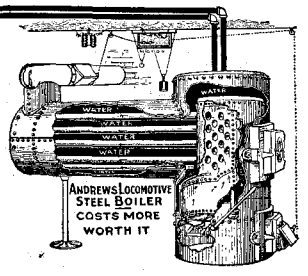

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Professor Osborn seeks to learn, and having learned, paints for us in familiar yet vivid phrases, what sort of a world it was in which this long-vanished creature lived; the surface, the climate, the vegetation, the associated animals, the various materials and influences which constituted its environment. Thus he may go behind the mere shape and size outlined for him by the mineral remains and discover the adaptation and propriety of features that otherwise look freakish to the comparative anatomist. But this imaginative, yet truly scientific method of considering an animal of the past as related to one of the present; of looking upon it as a member of a fauna of a certain time and place; and of regarding it in connection with the physical facts of its surroundings as revealed by the testimony of the rocks of the period to which it belongs, leads one to perceive the constant correlation between the geological progress toward modern stability (such as it is) and those adaptive changes in structure that constitute the chain-like history of organic evolution. Thus we see a continual fitting of the animals to the plastic world of mountain and plain, and sea, swamp, prairie, or jungle, as cosmic influences affected the surface of the globe from period to period; and find that the most irregular forms drop into a suitable place like fragments in a mosaic.

Written with clearness and vivacity, most admirably illustrated, especially by the "restorations" of Mr. Knight, and illuminated by maps, Professor Osborn builds, page after page, his story-mosaic, until suddenly there fits into the picture a piece which we call primitive man. It is man the mammal, known by his fossil bones and also—the first distinction between this and the Quaternary mammals—by his handiwork. Here, then, we have the latest summary of research into the history of primeval mankind—the nearest approach to a knowledge of the origin of our species, and this book must long remain the reference-work for that subject. It is plain that no brief notice can adequately represent the interest and value of Professor Osborn's book to the naturalist as a mine of reference, or to the thoughtful reader as a source of both information and suggestion.

Ostwald, Wilhelm. Natural Philosophy. Translated by Thomas Seltzer. 12mo, pp. 193. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1 net.

Pepys, Samuel. Red Letter Days of. Edited by Edward Frank Allen. With an Introduction by Henry B. Wheatley. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 299. New York: Sturgis & Walton. $1.50 net.

Petrie, W. M. Flinders. The Growth of the Gospels as Shown by Structural Criticism. 16mo, pp. 99. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. 90 cents net.

Phillpotts, Eden. Wild Fruit. 16mo, pp. 157. New York: John Lane Company. 1911.

Some of the poems in Mr. Phillpotts' new volume have seemed to afford an opportunity to apply to current verse Mr. Hudson Maxim's scientific method of appraisement, as recently expounded by him in his work entitled "The Science of Poetry." After an examination of the volume, Mr. Maxim writes of it as follows:

"His introductory poem, and his poems, 'The Scythe-Bearers,' and 'Song of a Weary World,' are plentifully gemmed with the magic line. The 'Song of a Weary World' is, however, his masterpiece, and is, for well-founded reasons, one of the most powerful poetic productions of many years. Mr. Phillpotts is endowed in a high degree with the supreme essential of a poet's equipment—

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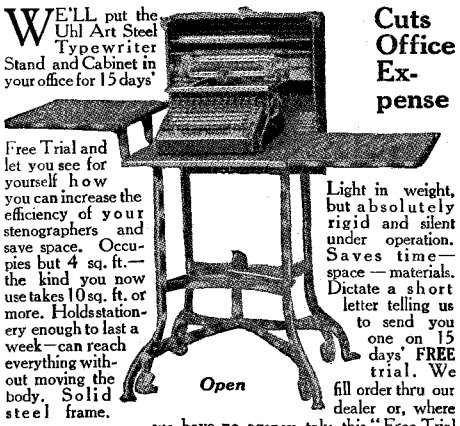

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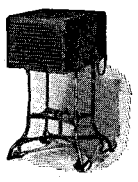

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Pound, Ezra. Provenca. Poems Selected from Personae, Exultations, and Canzonière. 16mo, pp. 84. *Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1 net.*

Pratt, Grace Tyler. The Bainbridge Mystery. The Housekeeper's Story. 12mo, pp. 200. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.20 net.

Richardson, Norval. The Lead of Honor. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 341. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Ruck, Ruth. Reminiscences of the Old Country. 12mo, pp. 184. London: John Ousley, Ltd.

In writing a book of this kind, sympathy and general personal experience are a prerequisite equipment in an author. The subject is more or less trite and more or less familiar to readers who are interested in it. But Ruth Ruck shows herself an accomplished performer of the task she has undertaken. Her sense of selection is good, her power of writing in an easy descriptive style admirable. The routes she took in her pleasant drive through picturesque Great Britain include the Cotswold Country in Gloucestershire, the Peak in Derbyshire, the mountains of North Wales, Lancashire, and the Lake District. She exhibits good knowledge of history and architecture and has produced, with the aid of twenty-one illustrations, a pleasing and interesting record of authentic reminiscences.

Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, The New. Vol. VIII. Samuel Macauley Jackson, *Editor in Chief. Morality—Petersen.* New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

This volume is a welcome and valuable addition to our great Protestant Encyclopedia. It is rich in articles of biographical interest, covering every period of the Christian Church from the times of Origen to our own day, and including names in which, for other reasons, educated men are interested: *e.g.*, Sir Thomas More, Titus Oates, Paley, Pascal, Nietzsche, Florence Nightingale, etc. Many people will be thankful for the information here offered about our own distinguished contemporaries, which could not be found so conveniently and, in some cases, not at all, anywhere else. On Biblical subjects we may single out the temperate article of Von Orelli on Moses, and the very thorough and competent article on Paul by Professor H. S. Nash. There is a long and useful article on New England Theology, and good accounts of mysticism and neo-Platonism. There are also some very interesting articles on curious and unexpected subjects, such as navigation, ordeal, painting. In the fine article on Pastoral Theology there is much that is worth laying to

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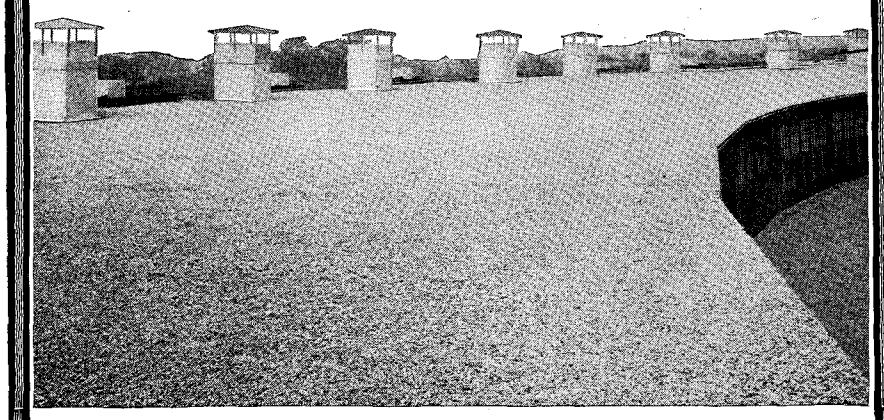

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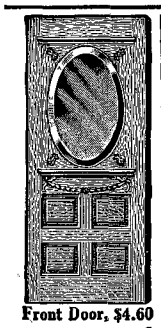

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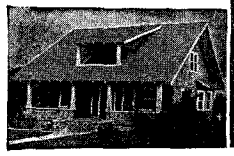

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heart: "Five hours a day, at least, should be kept sacred for reading, study, and writing." What gives this volume very special value is its authoritative and extremely well-informed discussions of movements that are at present agitating the world, and of which, for this very reason, it is often difficult to secure relevant and reliable information. The articles on The Layman's Missionary Movement, Mormonism, Negro Education and Evangelization, and the Peace Movement deserve special mention.

Scollard, Clinton. The Vicar of the Marches. 12mo, pp. 230. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.20 net.

Scott, Izora. Controversies over The Imitation of Cicero as a Model for Style and Some Phases of their Influence on the Schools of the Renaissance. 8vo, pp. 145. New York: Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Scott, Temple, Compiled by. The Christmas Treasury of Song and Verse. 16mo, pp. 331. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25 net.

Sheffield, Alfred Dwight. The Old Testament Narrative. Separated Out, Set in Connected Order, and Edited. 12mo, pp. 510. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

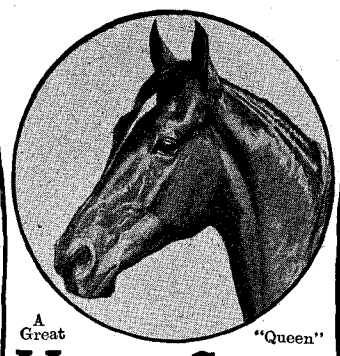
Shoemaker, Michael Myers. Islam Lands—Nubia, The Sudan, Tunisia, and Algeria. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 249. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Treat, Payson Jackson. The National Land System. 8vo, pp. 426. New York: E. B. Treat & Co. $2.50.

John Fiske once remarked that "questions about public lands are often regarded as the driest of historical deadwood. Discussions about them in the newspapers and magazines belong to the class of articles which the general reader generally skips. Yet there is a great deal of the philosophy of history wrapt up in them." The author of this book, who lives in the West and is a professor in the Leland Stanford Junior University, has shown the truth of the last sentence in the quotation. He has confined himself to the period between 1776 and 1820, because in that period the public domain was formed, the idea of Crown Lands naturally became obsolete, grants were made for education and military services, and methods for confirming foreign titles were constructed and applied. The author deals simply with the delimitation and transfer of certain lands and the confirmation of colonial titles, and altho there is much personal and historical detail of a highly interesting character interspersed, nothing is said of the use to which the several allotments were put. As he says, much of American history is written in land viewed from this standpoint, and this standpoint is, accordingly, maintained by him without dryness in the treatmen tor weariness to the reader. The work is illustrated with five maps; there are a good bibliography and an index. An appendix showing sales and payments for land in the National Domain is a useful addition to the main text.

Walford, Lucy Bethia. Recollections of a Scottish Novelist. 8vo., pp. 317. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.00 net.

The "Scottish novelist" is Mrs. Walford herself, who has produced many excellent novels, of which Queen Victoria was very fond, which is a proof of their soundness and sweetness. She has been a frequent contributor to *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,* and was an industrious and voluminous writer and a social favorite. She tells us, "I have had my day; I have never, within a year or two ago, had a single unpublished MS. in my possession; and what I have now —shall I confess it?—are the abortive efforts of a novelist who would be a playwright! Nature has denied me this gift so that I must e'en do without it."



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She was staying with her grandmother, Mrs. Fuller-Maitland, in the mansion at Henley-on-the-Thames, when "Soapy Sam," as she calls Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, came to pay a visit. Of this she gives the following account:

"He had a purpose in coming. It seemed to him an incongruity that my grandmother, a Non-conformist, should be the patron of several livings in the Church of England, and he much desired to have these in his own gift. I have heard that he used every argument in vain, and retired from the field worsted by an old woman upon whom his silvery tongue made no impression. It was even added that he profest nimself afraid of her."

The Scottish maid servants who attended one of the "Puseyite" ritualistic services amused her much by their description of the service.

"'There was twa o' them,' she said, relapsing into the broadest vernacular, 'thae two men, drest oot like folk at a fair; booin' to each ither, an' answerin' each ither across the table, and the rest cryin' ower and ower: "The Lord hae mairey upon us!" and a' the time there was the organ hummin' awa' owerheid! Me! I thocht it was a theater.'"

The book is charmingly written and full of pleasant Victorian touches and descriptions, revealing the literary gifts and attractive personality of the author.

Welch. John S. Literature in the School. Aims, Methods, and Interpretations. 12mo, pp. 236. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.25.

Wood. Edith Elmer. An Overland Chalet. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Wessels & Bissell Co. $2 net.

Woods, S. D. Lights and Shadows of Life on the Pacific Coast. 8vo, pp. 474. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20.

In 1849 Mr. Woods made a voyage to California with his father, a Presbyterian clergyman, his mother, and two other children. The present volume contains a record of his boyhood, manhood, and mature life in that genial section of the United States on the Pacific Coast. He writes vividly and well. A wide political, literary, and social life has enabled him to hold up the mirror to nature in the life and scenery of that country. He introduces us to Bret Harte, Edwin Markham, Noah Brooks, and many other bright lights of the Pacific Coast. There is something delightful in the enthusiasm with which he writes of San Francisco's celebrities. "It is said that comparisons are odious, but the comparison between the great members of all the great professions in San Francisco could not be odious, for each was supremely great in its membership and in its individual characters, and each shines most wherein its characteristics are measured in the presence of the other. All the professions were made illustrious by glorious names that shed upon the whole city a fame and strength."

As a book of genuine personal experience, adventurous pioneer life, strong good-humor and reminiscences of prominent men and stirring events in the Far West, Mr. Woods' narration is well worth reading. It is a fresh and interesting piece of work.

The Writer's Book. 8vo, pp. 414. Ridgewood, N. J.: The Editor Co.

Wyman, Walter (M.D., LL.D.). A Cruise on the U. S. Practise Ship *S. P. Chase.* Being the First Impressions of a Surgeon at Sea, and Experiences on a Sailing Vessel of the Revenue Cutter Service on a Voyage to Spain and the Azores Islands. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 227. New York: Grafton Press.

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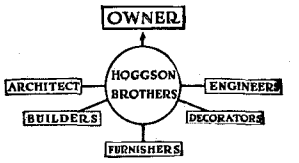

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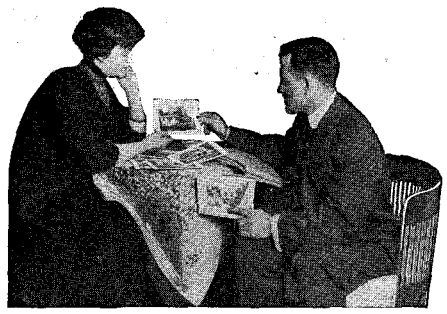

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Sappho's works were publicly burned at Rome and at Constantinople, in 1073, and of nine volumes only a few stray fragments have been saved to us—brief extracts from her writings which were made by grammarians and lexicographers. Yet these have been sufficient to make Sappho the world's darling in the realm of romantic poetry.

The latest attempt at a translation of Sappho's odes and fragments is by John Myers O'Hara (Smith & Sale). Mr. O'Hara has not tried for literalness but has read himself into the spirit of the times in which the poetess lived, and has given an "interpretative rendition" pronounced by Arthur Symons as the finest thing in Sapphic verse since Swinburne.

The book is finely printed from ten-point old style type, on Italian hand-made paper, with deckle edges, and is beautifully bound with onyx board sides and green cloth back, lettered in gold.

Lament for Adonis

Ah, for Adonis!
See, he is dying,
Delicate, lovely,
Slender Adonis.

Ah, for Adonis!
Weep, O ye maidens,
Beating your bosoms,
Rending your tunics.

O Cytherea,
Hasten, for never
Loved thou another
As thy Adonis.

See, on the rosy
Cheek with its dimple,
Blushing no longer,
Thanatos' shadow.

Save him, O Goddess!
Thou, the beguiler,
All-powerful, holy,
Stay the dread evil.

Ah, for Adonis!
No more at vintage
Time will he come with
Bloom of the meadows.

Ah, for Adonis!
See, he is dying,
Fading as flowers
With the lost summer.

Hippocrene

Thus contend the maidens
In the cretic dance,
Rosy arms that glisten,
Eyes that glance;

Cheeks as fair as blossoms,
Parted lips that glow,
With their honeyed voices
Chanting low;

With their plastic bodies
Swaying to the flute,
Moving with the music
Never mute;

Graceful the orchestric
Figures they unfold,
While the vesper heaven
Turns to gold.

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Tidings

She wrapt herself in linen woven close,
Stuffs delicate and texture-fine as those
The dark Nile traders for our bartering
From Egypt, Crete, and far Phocea bring.

Love lent her feet the wings of winds to reach
(Whose steps stir not the shingle on the beach)
My marble court and, breathless, bid me know
My lover's sails across the harbor blow.

He seemed to her, as to himself he seems,
Like some bright God long treasured in her dreams;
She saw him standing at his galley's prow—
My Phaon, mine, in Mitylene now!

Here is something delightful from the pen of Charles Hanson Towne. It is published in the January *Harper's*.

Knowledge

BY CHARLES HANSON TOWNE

So many Aprils went away
Before I learned one little part
Of all the joy each fragile day
Hid in its heart.

So many Summers hastened by
Before I caught their secret spell,
And read in bloom and leaf and sky
Life's miracle.

Would that Youth's eye could see the grace
And wonder of the drifting years. . . .
Grown old, their loveliness we trace
Through blinding tears.

We have no basis of fact for our suspicion, but we like to think that Edwin Markham is turning all his poetic energies to some great work. This would satisfactorily explain the scant contributions of this author to current poetry. A few lines of Mr. Markham's were printed recently in the *Vedenta Magazine*.

The Gray Norns

BY EDWIN MARKHAM

What do you bring in your sacks, Gray Girls?
"Sea-sand and sorrow."
What is that mist that behind you whirls?
"The souls of to-morrow."

What are those shapes on the windy coasts?
"The dead souls going."
And what are those loads on the backs of the ghosts?
"The seed of their sowing!"

The automobile has not only antiquated the horse, but it has practically obliterated the leisurely pastime of walking. There are but a few left who know the delight of the early morning start of the day's tramp, with a long, winding road of possibilities ahead, a fresh surprize the other side of each hedge, and the world lying as open and fresh as it did for Adam. The poet knows this joy, and he never tires giving us his road-song. We take this one from *Hampton's Magazine*.

Road Song

BY W. G. TINCKOM-FERNANDEZ

Come from the murk of your city streets to the tent of all the world,
When your final word on Art is said, and your flag of Faith is furled:
When your heart no longer gives a throb at the first faint breath of spring—
Ah, turn your feet to the ribbon-road with a chorus all may sing!

Where the sandaled Dawn like a Greek god takes the hurdles of the hills
And the brooding earth rubs sleepy eyes at the song some lone bird trills;

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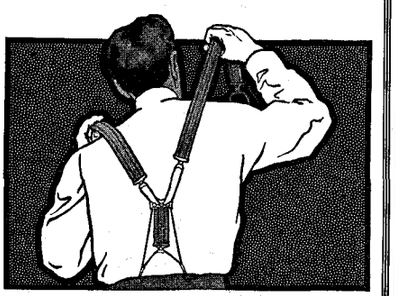

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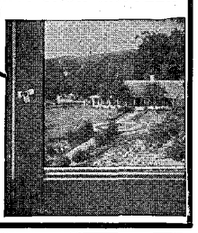

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Where the brook like the silver scythe of a moon awaits your warm caress—
Ah, these are the gifts that the high gods fling to mortals in duress!

When the blood-red sun swings low in the West, and an end comes to desire,
When the candle-gloom of the low-ceiled room is bared to a pine-log fire,
And the tales of men are told anew till the Huntress leaves the sky—
Ah, these are the gifts for the sons of men to set their treasure by!

Then give me the clear blue sky overhead, and the white road to my feet,
And a dog to tell my secrets to, and a brother tramp to meet—
And the years may take their toll of me till I reach the weary West,
Where I lodge for good in the world's own inn, a wayworn, waiting guest.

The love for the old and the familiar is so strong within us it seems as tho it must cling to us even after we have slipt the cable of existence. "Ghosts" was reprinted recently in the New York *Journal*. We don't know just to what volume of Alfred Noyes's it should be credited, but we will stretch a point to include it in this column.

Ghosts

BY ALFRED NOYES

O, to creep in by candle-light,
When all the world is fast asleep,
Out of the cold winds, out of the night,
Where the nettles wave and the rains weep!
O, to creep in, lifting the latch
So quietly that no soul could hear,
And, at those embers in the gloom,
Quietly light one careful match—
You should not hear it, have no fear—
And light the candle and look round
The old familiar room;
To see the old books upon the wall
And lovingly take one down again,
And hear—O, strange to those that lay
So patiently underground—
The ticking of the clock, the sound
Of clicking embers . . . watch the play
Of shadows . . . till the implacable call
Of morning turn our faces grey;
And, or ever we go, we lift and kiss
Some idle thing that your hands may touch,
Some paper or book that your hands let fall,
And we never—when living—had cared so much
As to glance upon twice. . . .
But now, O bliss
To kiss and to cherish it, moaning our pain,
Ere we creep to the silence again.

Poetry of a strange, sensuous type, made familiar by D. H. Lawrence in the *English Review*.

"Trailing Clouds"

BY JOHN LAZARUS

As a drenched, drowned bee
Hangs numb and heavy from the bending flower,
So clings to me
My baby, her brown hair brushed with wet tears
And laid laughterless on her cheek,
Her soft white legs hanging heavily over my arm
Swinging to my lullaby.
My sleeping baby hangs upon my life
As a silent bee at the end of a shower
Draws down the burdened flower.
She who has always seemed so light
Sways on my arm like sorrowful, storm-heavy boughs,
Even her floating hair sinks like storm-bruised young leaves
Reaching downwards:
As the wings of a drenched, drowned bee
Are a heaviness, and a weariness.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"A REAL SOLDIER OF FORTUNE"

THAT there is plenty of romance left in the world for those fitted to find it is shown by the career of George B. Boynton, who died on January 19 in New York City. Boynton was not his real name, we are told, but he rather favored that name among all the many he used in the various revolutions, rebellions, and ructions that made up his life. Born on Fifth Avenue of wealthy parents 69 years ago, he found life on that aristocratic thoroughfare too humdrum for him. We read in the New York *Sun:*

Almost from the time he could talk and walk Boynton was at war with his parents because of his adventurous disposition. He was about to enter the Naval Academy when the civil war broke out. He enlisted and his father bought his discharge. He was sent to an uncle in Illinois, but enlisted in a cavalry regiment out there. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing he led a charge against the Confederate Black Horse Cavalry.

A Confederate cavalryman aimed a blow at him with a saber, but he ducked beside his horse's neck. The blow killed the horse and tore a great gash in Boynton's cheek, the scar of which he bore to his death. He shot the Confederate between the eyes, killing him instantly.

He left the army and was nearly lynched as a copperhead. He was later sent to capture contraband goods sent South from Cincinnati and captured Belle Boyd, the Confederate female spy.

In the later days of the war Boynton bought the *Letter B,* a vessel which was successfully running the blockade from Bermuda to the Southern ports. He made several successful runs, altho the *Letter B* was shelled more than once by the U.S.S. *Powhatan.*

On his return to New York he bought the Franklin Avenue Distillery, with Jim Fiske as partner. This was a profitable affair, but Boynton yielded to his love of adventure and became a filibuster in the ten years' war in Cuba. At one time his vessel the *Edgar Stuart,* was seized at Baltimore. He put to sea with three Deputy United States marshals as prisoners, landing them further down the coast. He had to go to Halifax until Fiske squared things for him after this adventure.

Later he met Andrew Johnson, afterward President, and was sent West by him to inquire into political conditions. He reported back that "Johnson didn't have a chance and that he had decided that filibustering was more honorable than politics." In 1868 he began to supply the Spanish pretender, Don Carlos, with arms from England. The latter paid him £28,000, then plotted to have him killed and robbed. He was warned by a gipsy girl and escaped.

After this venture Boynton met in 1870 Guzman Blanco, President of Venezuela, and supplied him with arms from New York. For many years he was chief of Blanco's secret service. He secured leave of absence and reorganized the army of Santo Domingo. While there he was captured by insurrectionists and sentenced to be shot at daybreak. The sign of a secret order to which he belonged saved his life. While in Venezuela he led an expedition which established the

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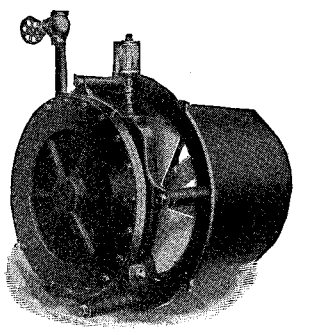

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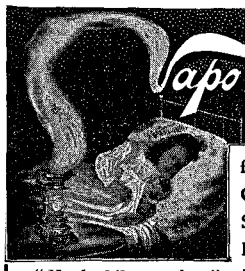

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connection of the Rio Negro and Orinoco rivers through the Casiquaire River.

Things became too quiet in Venezuela and with Francis Lay Norton, another adventurer, Boynton fitted out a vessel and went to Chinese waters to prey on the pirates. It was while cruising there that he met a beautiful white female pirate. He met Richard Harding Davis and Guy Boothby then and they wrote the "Real Soldiers of Fortune" and the "Beautiful White Devil" soon after. While in the waters about Borneo and Malay he protected vessels against the pirates and preyed on the pirates. In 1879 he ran a blockade and delivered a cargo of munitions of war to Lima, Peru, in the boundary war of Chile against Peru and Bolivia. He aided General Legitime against Florizel Hippolyte in Haiti in 1884 and was forced to flee when the former was defeated.

In 1890 Boynton turned up in Rio Janeiro and was engaged by President Floriano to blow up the *Aquidaban*, the flagship of Admiral Mello, leader of the insurrection, with a dangerous torpedo Boynton had invented for use against the Chinese pirates. He was flying the British flag and after his plans were all laid he was captured by the British ship *Sirius*. He set up the defense that Mello was a pirate, but he was kept a prisoner on board the U.S.S. *Charleston* for two months, then sent to the Brooklyn navy-yard and released. In 1895 he became chief of the secret service for President Crespo of Venezuela and general manager of the Orinoco corporation with vast concessions.

After his return to New York in 1907 the adventurer was arrested for having in his possession dies for counterfeiting Venezuelan coins. His companions escaped punishment on the ground that they were merely financing a revolution. He was sent to Blackwell's Island, but was pardoned by President Roosevelt after serving three months.

Captain Boynton had been living quietly in Brooklyn and New York since. One of the last things he did before his death was to give Horace H. Smith the true story of his life. It will appear in book form in the spring.

THE JUMPING FROG

TO-DAY the first edition of Mark Twain's maiden effort, "The Jumping Frog," is a battered little old green volume, ill-bound and badly printed. It is practically a pamphlet, but its humor is as generous as many of the author's later stories that came out in more sumptuous style. In the Washington *Herald* we find this sidelight on the famous tale:

Not many days ago, a man, ninety years of age, tottered into Butte, Mont., and ended his life by poison. He was Dr. J. G. Paulding. Among his claims to distinction was that of having been the hero of Mark Twain's story, "The Jumping Frog." The other party to the transaction, he used to say, was one Eli George, the toll-keeper of a bridge which the doctor and Mark wanted to cross upon one occasion when both were "broke." Paulding insisted that it was he who filled George's frog with shot and caused it to plant itself as solid as a church and

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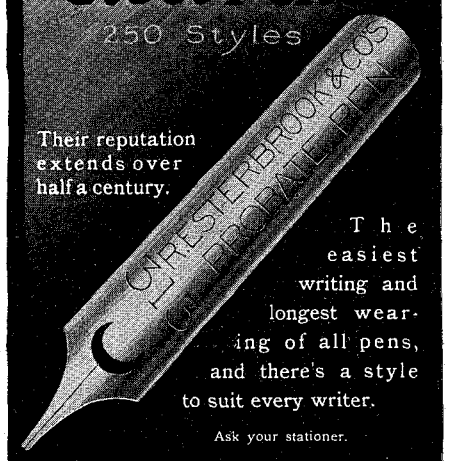

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shrug its shoulders like a Frenchman when he should have jumped off lively and won the bet for its master. This version of the occurrence has been so extensively circulated by the press since the doctor's untimely death that we feel impelled to interfere in the interest of historical accuracy.

It happens that Mark Twain himself has left us a very full account of "The Jumping Frog" story, which does not in the least accord with the claims put forward by the deceased doctor in his lifetime, or by his friends since his death. Mark does not allege that he was present when the jumping contest occurred. On the contrary, he says that it took place in the spring of 1849, and was told in his presence in the fall of 1895, by one stupid and ignorant person to several others of the same kind, none of whom suspected that there was an element of humor in the narrative. The thing that struck the teller and his listeners (Mark, of course, excepted) was that the circumstance was entirely natural, inasmuch as frogs like shot, and are always ready to eat it. He put the story into its present inimitable shape, and after some vicissitudes, succeeded in having it published, thus laying the foundation of a reputation as the world's greatest humorist. A translation of it in a French journal he pronounced to be confused, chaotic, unreposeful, ungrammatical, and inane.

Many years afterward, Prof. Henry Van Dyke called Mark Twain's attention to the fact that a similar story had been told by a Greek writer as having occurred in Boetia, 2,000 years before it happened in Calaveras County, Cal. Practically the only difference in the stories was that in the Greek account small stones were used instead of shot. Yet Mark himself never doubted the authenticity of the American incident, and he, of all men, should have been an excellent judge of a fake story.

A FUTURE KING IN THE MAKING

APPARENTLY the Prince of Wales is being trained along admirably democratic lines, if we may accept as authoritative the interesting information purveyed by a London correspondent of the New York *Sun*. We are told that the heir apparent of the British throne will be treated at Oxford just like any other student. At the Royal Naval College, whence he graduates next April, more or less the same policy is being followed. It is understood he will remain at Oxford but two years. We read:

While he is at Oxford the Prince of Wales will lead precisely the same life and will be subject to the same discipline and routine as any other undergraduate. A special suite of rooms will be provided and furnished for him and he will have his own tutor, but this will be the limit of the exceptions made in his favor.

The King is very firm on this point, and so long as any of his sons are being educated he is determined that their rank shall not assist them and that they must succeed or fall on their merits. This much he has made clear to his family on more than one occasion.

An illustration of this was given shortly after the Prince of Wales was entered as a cadet at the junior section of the Royal

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Literary Ave.
Holland, Mich.

Naval College at Osborne. He was invited to a garden party one afternoon, and was very anxious to attend. To his disgust, however, he was refused permission to be present by the authorities of the college, on the ground that his attendance was necessary at a special class of instruction that was to be held that day.

In high dudgeon, Prince Edward, as he then was, wrote a letter of complaint to his father. The King at once inquired into the true condition of affairs, and when he was informed of the circumstances his reply to his eldest son was at once short and decisive. He saw no reason, he said, in effect, to interfere in the matter. His son had to learn as quickly as possible that he was at the college merely as a cadet, and not as a royal prince, and that the rules that applied to his comrades applied with equal force to himself. It was his place to set an example to the other boys by a cheerful obedience to orders, however irksome the task might be, and not to look for special favors because of his high birth.

This taught the young Prince a very salutary lesson, and he has never complained to his father since of any duty that has been assigned to him.

The Prince is stronger in mathematics than in classics. Tho a great reader he has no great liking for the dead languages, but greatly prefers modern history and biography. He has some command of modern tongues, and can already speak French and German with a tolerable amount of proficiency.

When his university course is at an end the Prince of Wales will set off on a tour of the British Empire, accompanied by his brother, Prince Albert. The precedent of the similar tour undertaken by the present King and the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale in the cruiser *Bacchante* will be very closely followed. Since that time, however, the empire has expanded to an extent hardly to be conceived, and it is estimated that at least twelve months will be necessary for the Princes to gain even the most cursory knowledge of the great dominions over which their father rules.

As was the case in the tour of the King, a cruiser will be specially fitted up for the accommodation of the Princes, and this will probably be of the *Indomitable* type. The Princes will be attended by a rather large suite, including distinguished representatives of the army and the navy.

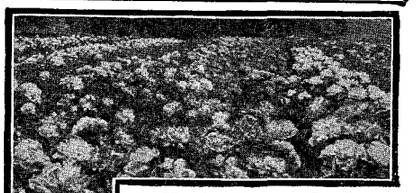
Precedent lays it down most emphatically that the heir apparent to the British throne shall be closely identified with the army. This is to be adhered to in the case of the Prince of Wales. Prince Albert, on the other hand, is destined to follow in the footsteps of his father and to become in due course a sailor Prince.

Therefore, when the Princes return from their tour round the world the Prince of Wales will at once be gazetted to one of the regiments of cavalry of the line then stationed in this country.

The life of the Prince of Wales in the army will be that of any other subaltern. He will have his own quarters and his own servants, and that is all.

The great wish of the Queen is that the Prince of Wales may remain a boy as long as possible. Consequently, he is not to be allowed to undertake any public duties whatever, until after he has attained the age of eighteen.

For The Garden



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TO YOU:—It may mean Home, Rest, Recreation—a retreat where you forget the cares of the business world; a place of old associations and tender memories.

Perhaps an old-time Garden whose treasures planted by other hands still live, uniting the living Present with the dead Past.

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For the damaged—indemni-tea.
For the just—inflexibili-tea.
For the wavering—stabili-tea.
For the solemn—jolli-tea.
For the victor—magnanimi-tea.
For the candidate—majori-tea.
For the fictionist—probabili-tea.
For the bibliomaniac—rari-tea.
For the foolish—sagaci-tea.
For the banker—securi-tea.
For the aeronaut—intrepidi-tea.

—Harper's Weekly.

Economy.—A New England mother had come upon her eight-year-old son enjoying a feast whereof the components were jam, butter, and bread.

"Son," said the mother, "don't you think it a bit extravagant to eat butter with that fine jam?"

"No, ma'am," was the response. "It's economical; the same piece of bread does for both."—*Lippincott's.*

The Expert.—"Sure you're thoroughly competent?"

"Well, I ran over thirteen persons in eleven months, and never was caught."—*Life.*

Different.—THE CANDIDATE (having quoted the words of an eminent statesman in support of an argument)—"And, mind you, these are not my words. This is not merely my opinion. These are words of a man who knows what he's talking about."—*London Sketch.*

Social Progress.—"What is bric-à-brac?"

"Junk that's got into society."—*Boston Transcript.*

Always Behind.—"Is your son still pursuing his studies, Mrs. Brown?"

"Yes; but it seems to be a stern chase."—*Life.*

A Compromise.—DOMINIE—"Why don't you two brothers join the church?"

ONE OF THE TWO—"We can't both join, for one of us has to weigh the coal."—*Newark Star.*

For The Garden | For The Garden

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For The Garden

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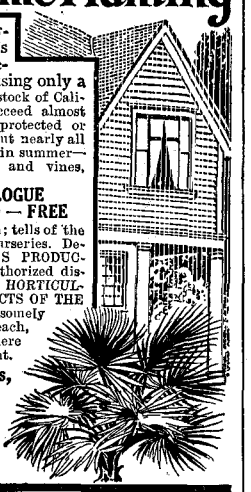

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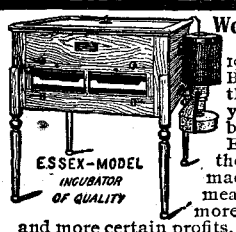

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Send in your order now and it will receive prompt and careful attention, and you will have your goods just when you need them. If an order for seeds, they will be ready to plant the instant the soil is ready; if an order for shrubs, the nurserymen will see that your plants are delivered at the right time.

Write now for the catalogs. plan your garden requirements and send your order.

The Literary Digest

A Loss of Memory.—"Uncle Mose," said a drummer, addressing an old colored man seated on a dry-goods box in front of the village store, "they tell me that you remember seeing George Washington. Am I mistaken?"

"No, sah," said Uncle Mose. "I useter 'member seein' him but I done fo'got sence I jined de church."—*Everybody's.*

In February.—FIRST FATHER—"It must have cost you a lot to send your son to college."

SECOND FATHER—"It did."

FIRST FATHER—"And what have you received in return?"

SECOND FATHER—"My son."—*Cornell Widow.*

Accent on the Box.—WIFE—"John, wasn't that a good box of cigars I gave you on Christmas?"

HUSBAND—"I never saw a better box, my dear."—*Judge.*

Conference of the Powers.—LADY—(to her cook's intended)—"I have been very much annoyed by your young woman recently. She has been serving us burnt meat."

INTENDED—"Yes; I have been annoyed by it too. Now, shall I turn her off, or will you?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Remember This.—"How did the fatal accident in the air omnibus happen to Dr. Jenks?"

"He was used to stepping off the street car before it stopt, and tried it with the airbus."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Solace.—PROUD MOTORIST—"Yes, it took me about six weeks' hard work to learn to drive my machine."

PEDESTRIAN—"And what have you got for your pains?"

PROUD MOTORIST—"Liniment."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Milkman's Fib.—BOY—"What is a white lie, Pop?"

FATHER—"Most of the milk we buy, my son."—*Lippincott's.*

No Secret.—"Mrs. Chucksley, is your husband a member of any secret society?"

"He thinks he is—but he talks in his sleep."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Love of the Right Stamp.—A collector of postage-stamps, possessing 12,544 specimens, desires to contract a marriage with a young lady, also a collector, who has the blue Mauritius stamp of 1847. No other need apply.—*Advertisement in the Figaro.*

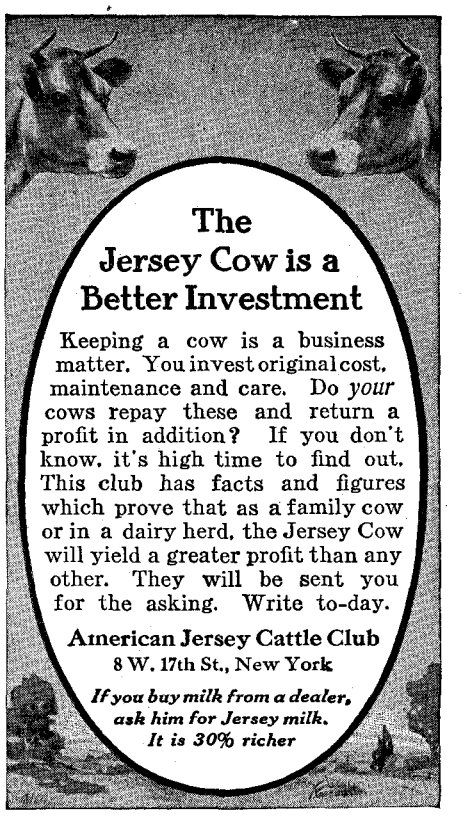
Well Recommended.—Two negro men came up to the outskirts of a crowd where Senator Bailey was making a campaign speech. After listening to the speech for about ten minutes, one of them turned to his companion, and asked:

"Who am dat man, Sambo?"

"Ah don' know, what his name am," Sambo replied, "but he certainly do recommen' hisself mos' highly."—*Success.*

The Wind Shifted.—"How was it the fat aviator came to grief?"

"I suppose he gave out that horse sneeze of his."—*Meggendorffer Blaetter.*



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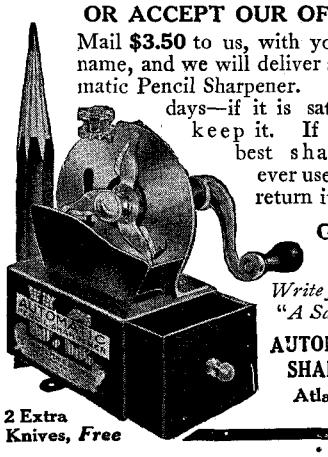

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 20.—Forty Polish coal miners lose their lives in a fire near Sosnowic.

Thirty-two sailors who escaped from the burning steamship *Parisiana* are rescued three weeks later from St. Paul Island, in the Pacific.

January 21.—A number of deaths from the bubonic plague occur at Pekin.

January 22.—British and German gunboats land forces to quell rioting in Hankow, eight Chinese being killed.

Henry Weymann, with three passengers, flies from Mourmelon to Reims and return, thirty-seven miles, in one hour.

The United States cruiser *Tacoma*, Commander Davis, seizes the rebel gunboat *Hornet* in Honduran waters and an American crew is put aboard.

January 23.—A hundred Mexicans are reported killed in an action near Ojinaga, federal troops having been ambushed by insurgents.

Mme. Curie is defeated for membership in the French Academy of Sciences.

January 24.—Capt. Charles Barr, who sailed many American cup-defenders to victory, dies suddenly at his home in Southampton.

January 26.—Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke dies in London.

Roger Sommer takes up six passengers in his biplane, establishing a world's record for 'cross-country flight with passengers and a new mark for total weight lifted.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 20.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs approves Secretary Meyer's program for increase of the Navy, the chief feature of which is two battleships, possibly of 28,000 tons each.

The American and Canadian reciprocity commissioners reach an agreement.

January 21.—Senator Carter speaks against the resolution calling for the direct election of Senators.

January 23.—The Republican Progressive League, organized in Washington, composed of Progressive Senators, Representatives, and Governors, with Senator Bourne as president, issues a declaration of principles.

Senator Gamble speaks in support of the favorable report on the election of Senator Lorimer.

Senator Flint opposes the Cummins resolution providing for tariff revision.

The Post Office Appropriation Bill is amended in the House by a provision that hereafter all cars of the railway mail service shall be of steel construction.

January 24.—Senator Depew speaks against the direct election of Senators, Senator Smoot against tariff revision, and Senator Lodge in favor of ocean mail subvention.

The Post Office Appropriation Bill is passed by the House.

January 25.—Senator Root speaks in support of the Ocean Mail Subvention Bill and Senator Paynter in favor of the report seating Senator Lorimer.

The Indian Appropriation Bill is passed by the Senate.

January 26.—The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill is passed by the Senate; Senator Shively takes the floor against Ocean Mail Subvention and Senator Cummins speaks on the Lorimer case.

A Canadian Reciprocity Agreement is sent to Congress by President Taft with a message urging its prompt approval.

GENERAL

January 20.—Andrew Carnegie gives $10,000,000 to the Carnegie Institution of Washington, increasing its funds to $25,000,000.

Dr. H. C. Bumpus resigns as Director of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

January 22.—President Taft is the guest of honor at a banquet of the Pennsylvania Society of New York City and makes a plea for the fortification of the Panama Canal.

January 23.—Luke Lea (Dem.), editor of the Nashville *Tennesseean*, is elected United States Senator from Tennessee to succeed J. B. Frasier.

January 24.—David Graham Phillips, the novelist, who was shot on January 23 by Fitzhugh Coyle Goldsborough, dies in New York City.

January 25.—William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, is elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York.

James E. Martine (Dem.) is elected United States Senator by the Legislature of New Jersey.

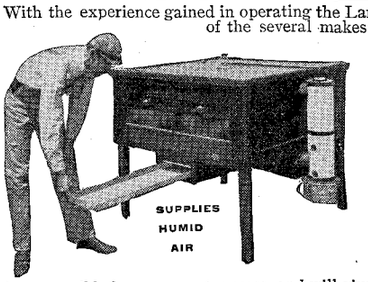
It is announced that Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut, has decided to withdraw his announced suit against Colonel Roosevelt for slander in the latter's criticism of certain labor decisions.

William E. Chilton (Dem.) and Clarence W. Watson (Dem.) are elected to the United States Senate by the West Virginia Legislature.

For The Garden | For The Garden

Perfect Equipment is THE Secret of Our Success!

With the experience gained in operating the Largest Poultry Plant in the World, our knowledge of the several makes of incubators is greater than the manufacturers'. For the sake of economy WE build an incubator giving *results never secured by any other make*, and we now offer it to the public. The



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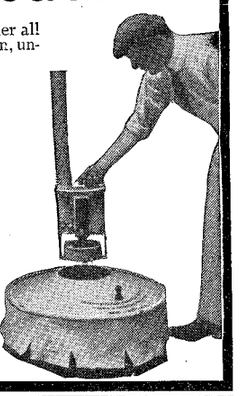

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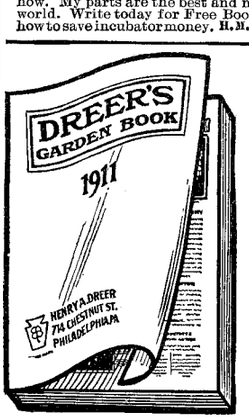

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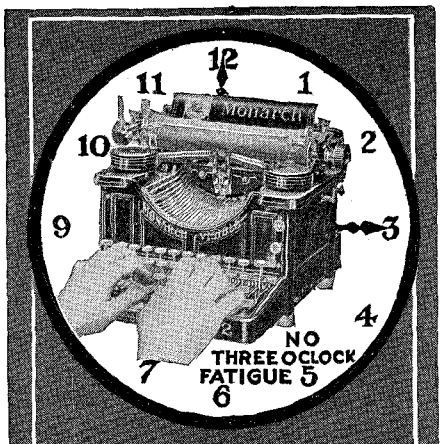

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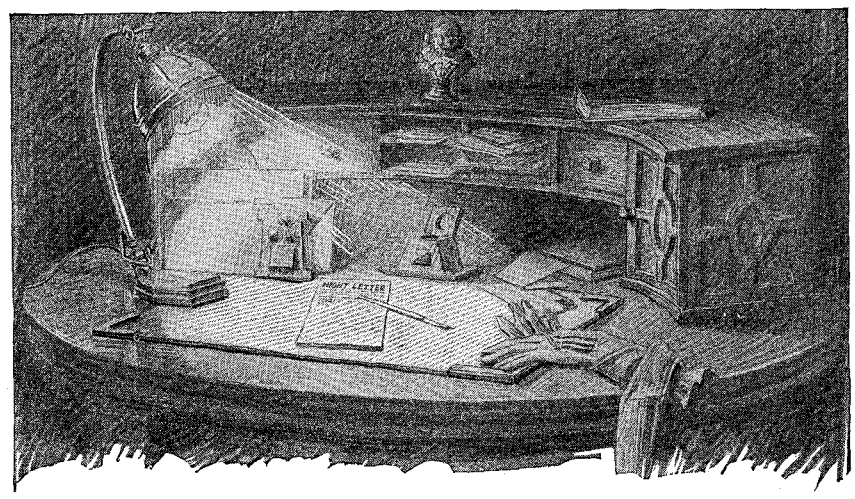

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